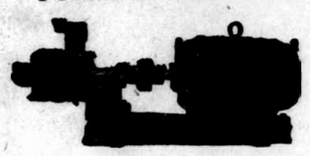
Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!
with
GLYCO-Thymoline
To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues. Obtainable at all chemists.

VOL. XXVII NO. 75 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Free Fight At Lucknow Meeting

Chairs, Lathis And Glass Pieces Used

SEQUEL TO OPPOSITION TO GOVT. PROPOSALS

Europeans Drag And Kick Out Congressmen From Hall

LUCKNOW, MARCH 29.

THE British Indian Association's famous hall known as Baradari Hall, where a meeting was to be held under the chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to protest against the U. P. Government's fiscal policy, especially taxation measures, was the scene of a free fight this morning between the organisers of the meeting and their opponents.

CHAIRS AND LATHIS HURLED

HALF A DOZEN PERSONS, INCLUDING SIR J. P. SRIVASTAVA AND MR. RAMGOPAL SUSHIL (A CONGRESSMAN), WERE MORE OR LESS SERIOUSLY INJURED. CHAIRS AND LATHIES AND BROKEN GLASS PIECES WERE HURLED. THE POLICE LATER ARRIVED AND CLEARED THE HALL AFTER WHICH THE ORGANISERS MET IN THE SAME HALL.

Sir T. B. Sapru, addressing the meeting said that the Secretaries would issue a statement regarding the grave circumstances under which the Conference could not be held. The conference would have been held if allowed to be held. Obviously, the resolutions he added, could not be taken up. He announced that the meeting would be held at a later date

HOW TROUBLE AROSE.

Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, M.L.A., addressing those present, gave an account of the circumstances leading up to the trouble. He said that some twelve Congressmen were present in the hall, while some others, who were not allowed in, stood ouside.

There was perfect calm and no fear of any trouble. Suddenly the Raja of Kotra and Sir J. P. Srivastava took exception to the Congressmen's presence and the latter asked Seth Damodar Sarup, the Congress Leader, if he had an invitation. Mr. Gautam also had no invitation, but he was allowed to stay, while the others were asked to leave the place. They refused to leave, but at the same time, they remained quiet. Mr. Gautam said that they would not have minded if Indians had turned them out, but it was Europeans who had dragged and kicked them out of the Baradari Hall.

PEOPLE PUSHED OUT.

He proposed a resolution, which was passed unanimously, condemning the action of Sir J. P. Srivastava and the Europeans who, the resolution alleged, pushed the people out. They had not come, he said, to disturb the meeting. He explained that they would not pass any resolution dealing with the taxation measures of the Government.

Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, speaking next, said that not only had some people not been allowed to attend the meeting, but they were asked to leave. They were leaving when they saw, he alleged, that those inside were roughly handled.

On the advice of Mr. Jatashanker, M.L.A., the meeting dispersed amidst shouts.

"UNSOUND AND WASTEFUL."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru read the following resolutions which, he said, would have been considered if the conference had been allowed to be held:

"This conference, representative of all non-Congress elements of the various districts interests and communities of the U.P., views with alarm the financial policy of the U. P. Government which it considers to be unsound and wasteful and calculated to react adversely on the financial stability of the province, comprising as it does measures hastily conceived, ill executed, extravagant and of doubtful public utility.

"This policy has resulted in several most objectionable taxation measures e.g. the Employment Tax or the Motor Spirit Taxation Bill) being passed, introduced or in contemplation, not all of which are 'intra vires' of the Provincial Legislatures, and this conference places on record its emphatic protest against this manifestly unjust and increasing burden on tax-payer while at the same time being of very doubtful utility to those classes for whose benefit they were ostentatiously intended.

ROAD TO ADVANCEMENT.

"It is the deliberate conviction of this conference that the well-being and advancement of the people of these Provinces lies not in measures that involve waste of public revenue and, thereby, in an increase of taxation which the tax-payer can ill afford, but in a well considered policy of increase of production, employment and wealth.

"It is resolved that a committee of this conference be appointed to devise ways and means to safeguards the interests of the tax-payer and generally to carry on work on the lines of the foregoing resolution."—A.P.

NEITHER FASCIST NOR DEMOCRATIC

Japan's Place Among Nations Of World

TOKIO March 29

'Japan belongs neither to the Totalitarian Bloc nor Democratic camp", said the Prime Minister Baron Hiranuma to Japanese journalists. He added that Japan did not wish to antagonise either.

Baron Hiranuma stated that there was no change in the foreign policy, though "definite measures to enforce it must be modified to meet the changes in the international situation."

Baron Hiranuma hinted at the strengthening of the anti-Comintern Pact.—Reuter.

ULTIMATUM STORY DENIED

WARSAW, March 29.

Official quarters deny that there has been a German ultimatum to Poland or pressure by Germany about the status of Danzig.—Reuter.

Prospects Before Sind Cabinet

Attitude Of Congress Towards 'No Confidence' Motion

KARACHI, March 29.

The suspension of "Om Mandli" Satyagraha yesterday and the resignation of two Hindu Ministers in obedience to the Hindu Party's mandate afforded the Assembly parties time for reflection on the implications of the motion expressing want of confidence in the Allabaksh Ministry, coming up for discussion to-morrow. The motion has been tabled by an unattached Hindu member, Dr. Hemandas, former Minister in the Hidayatullah Cabinet. The Hindu Independent Party of nine members has been considering its attitude to the motion. The members appear to be divided, one section headed by Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani viewing that an alternative to the present Ministry does not hold out brighter prospects for the Hindus, and the other thinking that Khan Bahadur Allabaksh will not come up to Hindu expectations.

CLEAR MAJORITY

The Congress Party with ten members and the Muslim League with eight members, who are occupying the Opposition benches, have decided to vote for the motion. Even if the Hindu Party eventually decides to vote for the motion, the Ministerial circles are confident of carrying the day, counting on the support of 25 Ministerialist Muslims, three Europeans and two Independents, which gives them a clear majority.—A. P.

GERMAN WARNING TO POLAND

WARSAW, March 29

Political circles profess to have received the warning sounded by "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" with "the utmost calm", but in the country at large the warning has been received with indignation as an attempt to exercise pressure on a proud and independent people.—Reuter.

NAZI PRESS PERSISTS IN CHARGE

BERLIN, March 29

The German News Agency continues to issue reports of anti-German demonstrations in the Polish frontier districts. These are attributed to the agitation in western Polish newspapers and the activities of a group described as "The Polish Eastern League". It is alleged that in the small town of Margenin, windows of all German houses were smashed and two German clerks attacked on their way home and seriously injured by Poles.

NO SPECIAL TROOP MOVEMENTS

BERLIN: No special troop movements are taking place between Berlin and the Polish frontier. "Reuter' learned at the German War Ministry this morning. This part of Germany is exceptionally strongly garrisoned and there are plenty of troops there to meet any emergency.—Reuter.

NAZI REGRET CONVEYED

BRUSSELS, March 29.

The German Ambassador called on the Foreign Minister, M. Soudan, and conveyed his Government's regrets concerning the broadcast from the Cologne radio station. It is learned the German Government have instructed the station that broadcasts concerning Eupen and Malmedy should cease.—Reuter.

Franco's Claim

Whole Of Spain Is Now In Rebel Hands

BERLIN, March 29

The whole of Spain is now in General Franco's hands states a German News Agency dispatch from Burgos. All provincial capitals hitherto held by Republicans have declared for the Nationalists.—Reuter

FRANCO FORCES ENTER VALENCIA

PARIS, March 29.

Gen. Franco's troops are reported to have entered Valencia at 17/00.—Reuter.

Occupation Of Madrid By Rebel Forces Continue

BURGOS, March 29

While the occupation of Madrid is being completed nationalists continue to advance on the fronts north and south of the capital. The latest reports indicate that Republican forces have been completely disorganised. Several provincial capitals have declared themselves pro-Franco.—Reuter

TOLL OF RIOTS IN ALLAHABAD

One Succumbs To Gunshot Injuries: Bold Action Of Officials

(From Our Corresponden)

ALLAHABAD, March 29.

To-day's communal riot at Allahabad has come as a surprise to local authorities. There seems to be pretty good ground for believing it was premeditated though the exact cause of the riot is still shrouded in mystery. Conflicting versions are being received. All that emerges out an enquiry is that brickbats were thrown on both sides. There was a pitched battle with brickbats for more than half an hour. It was fortunate that the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and the City Deputy Superitendent of Police with a strong contingent of policemen rushed to the spot and drew out loaded revolvers and held them before the excited mob armed with lathis. They made it clear to them that firing would be resorted to if the mob indulged in violence. That alone had a deterrent effect and led to the dispersal of the mob.

It is said that somebody fired a gunshot and one person was hit on the temple and died. Another person received a gunshot wound in the chest and is lying in a precarious condition.

Another is reported to have been stabbed to-night. Two houses are reported to have been burnt. Two more persons are reported to have been killed but official confirmation of these casualties is not available yet. One person who fired gunshots is reported to have been arrested.

All shops are closed and Curfew order has been enforced. About a dozen persons received injuries and have been sent to hospital.

RIOT IN ALLAHABAD

Two Persons Killed

ALLAHABAD, March 29.

Two persons were killed as a result of firing by the police to quell a Hindu-Muslim riot which broke out this afternoon in Mohalla Kydganj, Allahabad.

Two houses were set on fire by the rioters. The trouble has been localised though panic has spread throughout the city and shops closed.—United Press.

Trade Pact In Viceroy's Council

Sikandar's 'Firman' And Jinnah's Threat In League Party Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 29.

It has not been possible to ascertain whether the Government would abide by the verdict of the Assembly in rejecting Indo-British Trade Agreement.

There was a special meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council to consider the Assembly vote but the decision is kept a guarded secret. Indications, however, point that Government would probably keep on to the agreement and have it accepted in Council of State and wait when the tariff bills are presented before Assembly.

JINNAH'S THREAT

Meanwhile the Muslim League Party appears to be facing a crisis. It is understood Sir Sikandar telegraphed the Punjab members of the Muslim League to support the Agreement. Seven members who voted for support to the Trade Agreement in the Muslim Party meeting were Sir Mehr Shah, Khan Bahadur Piracha, Haji Abdulla and Ghiasuddin from Punjab, two members from Sind and Sir A. H. Ghuznavi. Maulana Zafarali and Mr. Nairang voted against the Agreement from the Punjab but what is surprising is Sir Abdulla Haroon, Sir Ziauddin, Sir Yaminkhan and Mr. Nauman also voted against the agreement in the Party meeting after Mr. Jinnah had given out his intention of resigning leadership of the Party in case the Muslim League Party did not remain neutral. Punjab Muslim members seek their inspiration from Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and they and others who joined the Muslim League Party to be able to influence the Muslim Party leaning in favour of Government are feeling shocked and lobby talks report that they might even tender their resignations. It appears they will not take any precipitate action but the Simla session may see secession from Muslim Party ranks.

REACTION TO VERDICT OF ASSEMBLY

"M. G." On Rejection Of Indo-British Pact

LONDON, March 29.

The hostile vote of the Indian Assembly on the Indo-British Trade Agreement is not unexpected, states the "Manchester Guardian" in a 'Leader'. Indian millowners who exercise such potent influence over the Congress Party have all along been set against any concessions to this country even of the mildest sort. They have been powerful enough to overthrow the agreement which gave much to India and little to Britain. As Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan pointed out that the agreement is "extremely beneficial" to India and preserves for her all the Ottawa gains. Important British industries, however, lose their Ottawa preferences and the small tariff advantage to Lancashire is hemmed in with penal conditions. It is for the Government of India to decide whether it will accept the Assembly's verdict or impose an agreement over the Assembly's head as constitutionally it is entitled to do."

It is hardly a simple decision. To override the Assembly, though much the best thing in India's own economic interests, would be to stir up a great deal of consti-

(Continued on page 12, col. 7)

First Plank In National Emancipation

DRINK RETARDS INDIA'S REGENERATION

Why Congress Govt. Is Bent On Eradicating Drink Evil: Kher Speaks Out

"IT IS THE MORAL DUTY OF GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT INDIVIDUALS FROM BECOMING A MENACE TO SOCIETY".

"ALCOHOL IS THE MOTHER OF ALL EVILS; IDLENESS, DISORDER, DISEASE AND CRIME ARE TO A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE TRACEABLE TO THE EVIL OF DRINK, AND IF THIS IS NOT STOPPED IN TIME, I SHUDDER FOR MY COUNTRY," observed the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher at a Prohibition Propaganda meeting at Kamgar Maidan on Wednesday evening.

STRICT PROPAGANDA

From four in the evening Congress lorries fitted with loud-speakers and containing volunteers and Desh Sevikas traversed various Labour localities, bearing forth the message of Prohibition, singing Prohibition songs and setting forth the deleterious effects of alcohol. One lorry fitted with an effigy symbolizing the demon of drink was taken round various localities.

Various volunteer organisations of the City started in a procession from the Kamgar Maidan in the evening some hours before the meeting, singing songs and waving flags. They went round all the mill areas about Parel, Lalbaug and other localities, and returned to the Maidan for the Prohibition propaganda meeting.

As far as eye could travel the Maidan was packed with a sea of working men and women, their heads and shoulders silhouted against the evening sky.

All the approaches to the rostrum were guarded by volunteers from many organisations, the safron-coloured Desh Sevikas encircling the dais in the form a scimetar.

The entrance of Mr. B. G. Kher, was the sign of vociferous cheering from the four corners of the Maidan.

Messrs. Munshi, Morarji Desai, Dr. Gilder and Mr. L. M. Patil were among those present.

The Prime Minister, the president of the meeting in the course of his Marathi speech said:

RELIEF TO THOSE AFFECTED

"The Bombay Congress Ministry is at present considering the question of affording some kind of relief to those who would be thrown out of employment due to Prohibition in the City. Giving land for cultivation, rent free for some years, is one of the proposals under consideration of Government".

For the last fifty years and more it was being declared from housetops that the Congress stood for complete Prohibition and no one could now accuse the Congress Ministry of having sprung a surprise. Knowing the prevailing conditions in the City, Government was convinced that immediate introduction of total Prohibition was called for. In this decision to introduce total Prohibition, the Congress Ministry had the support of all the parties in the Legislature, excepting the European group.

MORAL DUTY OF GOVT.

Some interested parties were carrying on agitation against

(Continued on page, 8, col. 5)

Walk-Out In Orissa Assembly

Opposition's Protest Against "Tactics Of Premier"

CUTTACK, March 29.

Members of the opposition in the Orissa Assembly left the Chamber in a body to-day as a protest against what they described as "the tactics of the Premier."

A cut motion on a supplementary demand under head education was carried towards the close of to-day's sitting of the Assembly without a division. When the Premier challenged a division Mr. Nandakishore Das, who occupied the chair, in the absence of the Speaker, informed him that a decision had already been taken.

The Premier urged withdrawal of the motion. This was resented to by the Opposition members. Mr. Brajasundar Das, leader of the Opposition, criticised the Premier's action and declared that it would be better for them to withdraw. Thereupon they walked out of the House.—A. P.

PARSIS THREATEN SATYAGRAHA

See Page 8

CONGRESS PRESIDENT IMPROVING

JHARIA, March 29.

With improving health, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, is giving greater attention to Congress work and disposing of the important matters that have accumulated during the last few weeks of his serious illness.

Although he is appreciably better, Mr. Bose is still very weak and unfit to undergo much strain. His attendant physicians are, keeping constant watch on him and every evening report on his condition to Dr. Sunil Bose in Calcutta, who gives instruction as to his treatment.

Dr. Sunil Bose arrived here last night from Calcutta to see the Congress President, and returns to Calcutta this evening.

It is believed that as soon as his health permits, Mr. Bose will return to Calcutta and make final arrangements for the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held in Calcutta next month.—A.P

TERRITORIAL ARMY TO BE DOUBLED

LONDON, March 29.

Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that the territorial army will be doubled to the establishment of 340,000 men.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted—Revenue officers, Superintendent of Police (military training preferred). Magistrates, Headmasters and Teachers for High Schools (mentioning languages), civil, mechanical and Electrical Engineers, Overseers and Superintendent for Dewan office for a Gujrat State. Apply stating qualifications and experience with minimum pay required, attaching copies of testimonials to Box 11540. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the post of Head Photographer, C.I.D., U.P., a fully qualified photographer with a knowledge of Leica and other miniature camera work. Pay Rs. 70—3—130 p.m. Apply immediately stating qualifications and age, etc., to A to D.I.G., C.I.D., U.P., Allahabad. (10891)

Capable and experienced Dewan wanted. Apply to Ruler—Bansda (Gujrat States), with testimonials stating qualifications, and minimum salary. (11540A)

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Banking concern to invest loan to everybody without security. Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (10799)

Wanted for a fine count Mill, a highly competent and experienced Carding and Combing Expert. Should be a hard and practical worker prepared to guarantee improved quality results in reasonable time. Every possible help and good salary offered. Apply Box No. 11559, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted energetic and experienced canvassers in C. P., C. I., Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Hyderabad and Mysore States. Preference to those having previous experience as canvassers of hosiery goods in the above areas. Liberal terms including choice of handling other business. Apply to Tandon Hosiery Works, Bara Banki (U. P.). (11555)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Apply for loans against shares. Goods in shops. Machinery, and moveable property. Trade and Finance Co., 148A, Hindu Colony, Dadar. (11558)

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Shall buy latest designs of modern style wooden furniture. Write Box No. 11560, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

With effect from 1st April, 1939, the timings of certain trains on the Main Line and Branches of the Broad and Metre Gauge System will be slightly altered. For details please see Sheet Time Tables at Stations.

W. T. ALDOUS,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th March, 1939.

(10841)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE ISSUE DEPARTMENT of the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, will be transferred on FRIDAY, 31st March, 1939, to the Bank's new premises in Mint Road (Opposite the Mint).

W. T. McCALLUM,
Manager.

Bombay, 27th March, 1939.

(10880)

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, Banking Department (including the Public Debt Office and Public Accounts Department) will be transferred on THURSDAY, 30th March, 1939 to the

RESERVE BANK BUILDING,
MINT ROAD,
BOMBAY.

The telephone number will also be changed to 30981.

W. T. McCALLUM,
Manager and Secretary,
Local Board, Western
(Bombay) Area.

Bombay, 27th March, 1939.

(10881)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
(Works Branch.)

NOTICE

TENDERS for the work of construction of storm water drain and accessories in a portion of Road No. 50, Scheme 57, near to the S. P. sheds under construction, Sewri-Wadala, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1939.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees five to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.

City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch),
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27-3-1939.

(10893)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 30th March, 1939, at 2-45 p.m., (S. T.).

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 28th March, 1939.

(10894)

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st April, 1939. For timings see sheet time tables exhibited at stations from 1-4-39. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters.

(10855)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, UNITED PROVINCES.

NOTICE.

(1266/27-39.)

The last date for receipt of applications for the post of Principal, Government Jail Training School, Lucknow, which was advertised by the Commission in their notice, dated February, 13, 1939, has been extended to April 30, 1939. Prescribed forms of application and other particulars can be had from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, United Provinces, Allahabad, on requisition.

Dated Allahabad, March 25, 1939.

(10901)

TENDERS FOR PAPER & STATIONERY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of papers for the Press and Stationery Articles for the use of Government Offices, for one year from 1-8-1939 to 31-7-1940.

Tenders should reach the undersigned before 9-0 hours on the 15th May, 1939, superscribed on the envelope, "Tender for Paper and Stationery."

Copies of specifications and conditions of supply (in duplicate) can be had on any working day from 1-4-1939 during Office hours (i.e. 7-30 to 10-30 hours) on payment of Rs. 5 (five only) in cash or by money order only.

Baroda, dated 27th March, 1939.

B. T. KALE,
Manager,
State Press and Stationery
Department.

(10900)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients are desirous of purchasing from Mr. MULJI VALLABHJI, of Bombay Inhabitant the reversion in fee Simple in the undermentioned property.

ANY PERSON having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 6-10, Dean Lane, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate at Charni Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 829½ square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 37, 89, 91 and 687, New Nos. 235, 1/783 and 795 and 3148, Old Survey Nos. 566, 567 and 576 and New Survey No. AB/7867 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1323 and 1329 of Girgaum Division together with all buildings and structures thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 1210(1A) (1AA) (1B) and Street Nos. 211A, House No. 203 and 211 and bounded, on the East partly by the property of Mukund Bhai Vesavekar and partly by a passage, on the West by the said Charni Road, on the North by the property of Kanji Goculdas and on the South by the property of Shantaram Vishvanath Divadkar.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1939.

DHARAMSI DINKARRAU
AND NANDLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

(10899)

Public Notices

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 64 OF THE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Assessment lists of the Vile Parle Municipality for the year 1939-40 are ready and are kept open in the Municipal Office as below, for the inspection of the persons assessed or their agents, and they are also entitled to make extracts therefrom in respect of their properties.

VILE PARLE SECTION:—
At Municipal Office, Nehru Road, from 8 to 11 a.m. and 2-30 to 5 p.m.

ANDHERI SECTION:—
At Gazdar Hall, Andheri, from 8-0 to 11 a.m. and 2-30 to 5 p.m.

Any objection to assessment made must be submitted to the Municipality IN WRITING stating the grounds on which the valuation and assessments are disputed on or before the 15TH MAY, 1939 after which the Special Committee appointed by the Municipality will proceed to revise the valuation and assessments.

Objections received after the above date will not be taken into consideration.

P. T. PANTHAKI,
Secretary,
Vile Parle Municipality.
Municipal Office,
"Nehru Road", Vile Parle,
Dated 29th March, 1939.

(10897)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 628 of 1936.

CHUNILAL DAMODARDAS BELAPURIA and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
CHHOTALAL RAMDAS SHROFF and another. Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 2nd September 1937, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on SATURDAY, 1st April, 1939, at 1 p.m. (S.T.).

All those pieces of lands, situate at village Makne Kapase Taluka Palghar District Thana and bearing Khata No. 17 together with a Bungalow standing thereon (in Survey No. 51) together with the godowns, cattle-sheds, wells, trees, etc., and bearing New Survey No. 27, Survey No. 51, Hissa No. 1, Survey Nos. 52 and 53 and Survey No. 54, Hissa No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs PATHARE AND LALADHAR, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th March, 1939.

G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.

(10890)

NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1988 of 1936.

DAYALJI AND RATANSHI GANGJEE
versus
MADHUKARA AND ANOTHER

To
MADHUKARA and BOBLA,
The Defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff firm has instituted the above suit in this Court under Order 37, C. P. Code against you for the recovery of Rs. 6,662|4 due under two several Promissory Notes you are hereby required to obtain leave from the Court within 10 days from the date of this publication to appear and defend the suit and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court. In default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the said sum of Rs. 6,662|4 and such sum for interest and costs as the Court will allow.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1939.

(Sd.) N. GHATAK,
Master.
(Sd.) MITTER & BARAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
11, Old Post Office Street.

(10898)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT DONGRI STREET AND JAIL ROAD.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Ghulamali Noorani & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Jethaji Pithaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Bai Jenabai widow of Alibhai Sunderji, in exercise of the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 19th October, 1935 and Further Charge dated 26th November 1936 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property this day THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1939, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the Premises.

All that piece of fazandary land with the dwelling house situate at Dongri Street and Jail Road (South cross lane) admeasuring 190 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under new survey No. 3167 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1800 of the Mandvi Division and by Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3074 and 3441 and Street Nos. 20 and 7.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Ghulamali Noorani & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS, INSURANCE COS., ETC.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of the Court Receiver and Official Liquidator as Liquidator appointed by order of High Court in I. C. No. 3 of 1939 (Upendranath Guin & another Petitioning Creditors v/s. The Provincial Bank of India Ltd.) at Akbar Building Mahomedali Road on SATURDAY, the 1st day of April, 1939, at 4 P.M. (S. T.), Furniture of the said Provincial Bank of India Ltd., including:—

Counters, Cupboards, Chairs, Tables, Safe, Steel Cabinet Portable Typewriter, etc.

Private offers may please be addressed to the undersigned.

The above furniture is on view.

Terms:—Cash and immediate delivery.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS, INSURANCE COS., ETC.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of the Court Receiver and Official Liquidator as Liquidator appointed by order of High Court in I. C. No. 3 of 1939 (Upendranath Guin and another Petitioning Creditors vs. The Provincial Bank of India Ltd.) at the ground floor of the Building opposite Broadway Cinema and near Imperial Bank, Vincent Road, Dadar, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March 1939 at 12 noon (S. T.), Furniture of the said Provincial Bank of India Ltd., including:—

Counters, Cupboards, Chairs, Tables, Safe, Steel Cabinet, Portable Typewriter Partition etc.

Private offers may please be addressed to the undersigned.

The above furniture is on view.

Terms:—Cash and immediate delivery.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS, INSURANCE COS., ETC.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Court Receiver and Official Liquidator as Liquidator appointed by order of High Court in I. C. No. 3 of 1939 (Upendranath Guin & another Petitioning Creditors vs. The Provincial Bank of India Ltd.,) at 1st floor, Coronation Building Gunbow Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Furniture of the said Provincial Bank of India Ltd., including:—

Counters, Cupboards, Chairs, Tables, Safe, Steel Cabinet, Typewriter etc.

Private offers may please be addressed to the undersigned.

The above furniture is on view.

Terms:—Cash and immediate delivery.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS, INSURANCE COS., ETC.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Court Receiver and Official Liquidator as Liquidator appointed by order of

Auction Sales

High Court in I. C. No. 3 of 1939 (Upendranath Guin & another Petitioning Creditors vs. The Provincial Bank of India Ltd.) at Parvati Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, near Nar Narayen Temple opposite Linseed Bazar on Saturday, the 1st April, 1939 at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Furniture of the said Provincial Bank of India Ltd., including:—

Counters, Cupboards, Chairs, Tables, Safe, Steel Cabinet, Portable Typwriter etc.

Private offers may please be addressed to the undersigned.

The above furniture is on view.

Terms:— Cash and immediate delivery.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR

Under instructions from The Court Receiver in Suit No. 109 of 1939 (Mulchand V/s Bai Jenabai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 30th March, 1939, at 3 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises of Bharat Metal Printers at Bharat Automobiles Co., Victoria Cross Road, Colaba,

(1) Peerless Motor Car No. W 9431, 5 seater 6 cylinders Sedan.

Terms cash.

BENNETT & CO.

ZENANA SHOW
TO-DAY AT 1-30 P.M.
LADIES ONLY
SAGAR COMEDY
SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES:
Other Shows: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
PATHE

DEANNA DURBIN
MAD ABOUT MUSIC
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep.
Nissan Maru	10th Mar	24th Mar.
*Melbourne	3rd Apr	12th Apr.
Mansei	27th Mar	15th
Ethuku	23rd Apr	8th May.
Glasgow	9th May	23rd ,,
Argun	24th	8th June
Nissan ,,	7th June	23rd ,,

*Terminates at Bombay.
OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Bombay Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chirocki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 40	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Old and Young—
Men and Women and Children—
Flocking At ROXY
SHOW after SHOW
and giving the Picture
An Uproarious Welcome!

BOMBAY TALKIES FLING A SURPRISE!

Nav-Jeevan
From the Pen of "BHABI'S" Author S. BANNERJEE

Supported By:—
MUMTAZ ALI
SAROJ BORKAR
V. H. DESAI
P. F. PITHAWALA
RAI MOHAN
RANI BALA

Co-Starring
The GIRL with the BEWITCHING SMILE:
HANSA
AND
RAMA SHUKUL
Who WON UNIVERSAL APPLAUSE by his BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE in "BHABI"
"The Rendezvous of the ELITE."
ROXY

DAILY 3 SHOWS:—
4-30—7-15—10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays:
Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

Distributors for Bombay Pres.:
RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL & CO.

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Enemies Of Sandalwood

New Species Of Insects Discovered

NEW DELHI March 29

Large sheets of stout paper coated with a sticky mixture have been used in the North Salem Sandal forests in the Madras Presidency to discover the movements of flying insects and the time of the year at which they are most abundant.

A year's catch amounted to over 11,000 individual insects all of which have been identified at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. They included 43 species of Jassidae, one of which may be the vector of spike disease of Sandal.

This species is small enough to pass through a hole a quarter of an inch wide, the stiky papers are therefore screened with wire gauze of four meshes to the inch so that only insects which can pass this size of mesh are caught on the paper.

Used for the first time for forest insects in India, the methods has yielded three additional species of Jassidea and numerous species of other families that were not obtained by the method of bagnetting and beating used in the survey of the insect fauna of Sandal conducted by the Research Institute in 1930-31.

Mail Robbery At Gorakhpur

LUCKNOW, March 28.

According to a Gorakhpore message a mail robbery was committed on Sunday night when five English-speaking youngmen clad in Khaki dress appeared before the Larroad Railway Station (Gorakhpore), and after firing three successive shots took away the mail bags from the mail peon and disappeared in darkness.

Subsequent police investigation resulted in the discovery of a few bags three miles away from the station.—United Press.

The Debt Conciliation Boards, established by the Baroda Government in the Baroda, Vyara, Dabhoi, Kodinar and Patan Divisions, disposed of 71 applications in the month of February, 1939. Debts amounting to Rs. 9,699 due from 19 persons were scaled down to Rs. 6,282. The percentage of reduction works out to 84 per cent.

MARRIED LIVES ARE RUINED

BY WEAK BLOOD

Sympathy between husband and wife is impossible when life is spoilt by distressing weakness. "Weak Blood" is nearly always the cause, for when new, rich blood surges through the veins, every organ responds with new vitality. Ensure your happiness by taking

HALL'S WINE

Master Tonic for Men & Women

Hall's Wine quickly creates rich new blood. Your very first wineglassfull gives you a warm glow of fresh vitality. Hall's Wine calms and strengthens the nerves, gives new life and tone to brain, muscles and every organ in your body. Hall's Wine is prepared according to a medical formula, and has been prescribed by doctors for over 50 years.

A handsome wine glass given free with every large bottle.

88

Distributors: J. HALLEY & CO., LTD.

P.O. BOX 13, CALCUTTA. P.O. BOX 34, LAHORE. P.O. BOX 400, KARACHI. P.O. BOX 400, BOMBAY.

City Literacy Drive

HELP LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Prof. V. G. Rao's Appeal To Youth

A fervent appeal to educated young men and women in the city to help forward the Literacy campaign by joining the movement as volunteer-teachers or organisers of classes was made by Prof. V. G. Rao, in his presidential observations at the Variety Entertainment, organised by the Social Welfare Society on Tuesday evening in the Kitte Bhandari Hall, at Dadar.

The Hall was crowded with an appreciative and enthusiastic audience and among those present were Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, Lieut. Bedekar and Dr. Barve.

The list of artistes for the programme which seemed to have been drawn up with considerable thought and care, included some of the best Indian musicians and radio stars in the country.

Mr. G. N. Joshi, the Maharashtrian singer and a musician whose fame has by now travelled over three continents, held the leading items on the programme and, as was to be expected, carried them through amidst rapturous applause.

The other artiste on the programme who caught the public imagination was Mr. Pandit the well-known radio star. He is trained in mimicry, or rather, he is a born aftiste i nthe line, for his representation of popular village characters, rendering of the scenes when girls after marriage take leave of their parents, his portrayal of the village braggart and similar others were so true to originals that they could only be carried out by one who nas the natural gift, keenly to observe these apparent trivialities of life and get into the spirit of them. His renderings of the beggar woman and of the songs sung at the grinding stone by Indian village women were supurb and rightly won the admiration of the crowd.

Among the other artistes mention must be made of Miss Anusuya Chowdhari and Mr. Bedekar, the former a well-known singer whose talent has been recorded on many a gramophone plate, and the latter a rising young musician who has attained considerable ability in handling the sitar. Both of them gave an enjoyable time to the audience.

During the interval Prof. Rao made a short speech in which he referred to the activities of the Social welfare Society and its future programme. The Society had come into existence only a year ago, he said but during that period it had been able to secure the co-operation of some of the leading public workers in the city.

The Society had just started a monthly magazine dealing with social welfare work, and he hoped that the educated public of Bombay would patronise it.

Prof. Rao then referred to the literacy campaign in the city and said that the magnitude of the problem could be realised from the fact that 75 persons out of 100 in the city could not even sign their names. It was a state of affairs that had got to be changed and the responsibility for doing so rested on the shoulders of every educated person in the city.

Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar said that though there were a number of social institutions in the city the northern part was somewhat neglected and needed an institution of that kind. She referred to the appalling condition of the people living in the slum areas of Parel, Chinchpokli, Lal Baug and similar other places, and said that the Society would attempt to bring in light where there was darkness, happiness where there was misery in these places.

SURAT DRAINAGE SCHEME

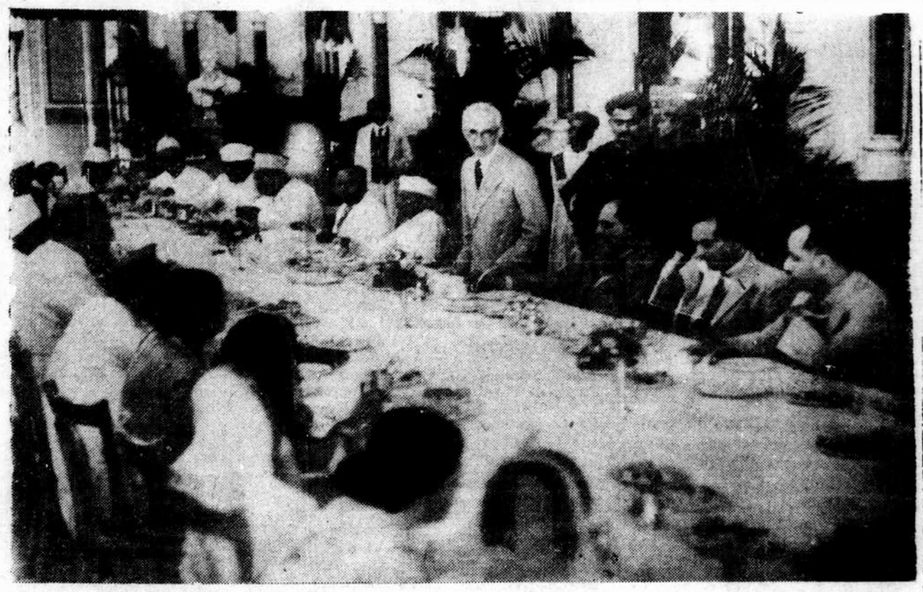
SURAT: March 29.

After four hours' animated debate, the Surat Municipality passed the revised schedule of drainage taxation with overwhelming majority. The schedule is estimated to yield an income of Rs. 3,45,000 every year.

The Municipality also resolved to request the Bombay Government to allow it to raise a loan of Rs. 50,00,000 for drainage.

The Muslim members strongly opposed the fresh taxation, and one of them went to the length of threatening direct action, if the Municipality persisted in its drainage scheme.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, March 29.—The post offices in India, says a press note, now accept money-orders expressed in rupees to Manchuria (Manchoukuo) under the rules, and at the rates of commission prescribed for money-orders drawn on Hong Kong.—United Press.



Photograph taken at the farewell party to the retiring Mayor Mr. Sultan Chinoy given by Mr. Meyer Nissim at the Corporation Hall on Tuesday evening. Mr. Nissim is seen addressing the gathering.

A photo of the lady students who were declared successf ul in the 'Mother Craft' exa mination recently held by the Hind Mahila Samaj, Bombay.

Bombay's Beggar Day

Remember April 3rd

Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala has issued the following appeal:

Much has been said about the Beggar Problem and the Child Beggar Colony about to be started by Government at Chembur is a proof that Bombay has at last realised her duty towards her beggar friends. Money is needed and a "Bombay's Beggar Day" is to be organized on Monday, the 3rd April.

In spite of the heat and school and University examinations hundreds of volunteers will be collecting in the streets all day. Let us hope that Bombay will rise to a man and give her best to the Beggars' Fund.

May I appeal to all authorities in offices, hotels and restaurants, clubs and gymkhanas and railway stations to give the volunteers every facility and help them to pass a successful and happy day.

LOOK TO COASTAL PASSENGERS' COMFORTS

Karanjia's Appeal To Port Trust

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

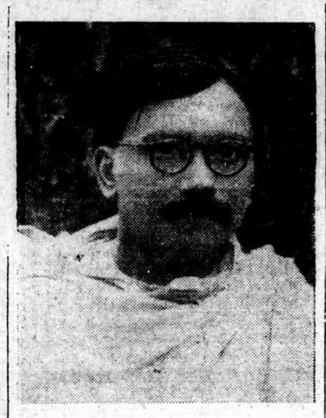
A strong indictment against the want of proper facilities, comforts and amenities of the large passenger traffic at the Ferry Wharf at Bombay, exceeding a million and a half of passengers every year, was made by Mr. B. N. Karanjia, presiding over the fifth annual dinner of the Passengers' Traffic and Relief Association last night.

This passenger traffic, continued Mr. Karanjia, formed the backbone of the economic life of the city. He appealed to the Trustees for the Port of Bombay to look at the question from a broad point of view and give their sympathetic consideration to this poor man's Ferry Wharf and do justice to their needs which were long overdue.

In the course of his speech Mr. Karanjia referred to the stranding of the pilgrims last year in Bombay owing to the large fluctuations in the passage fares and congratulated the Home Minister, Mr. Munshi, on the action he had taken in safeguarding the interests of the pilgrims in securing for them passages on pilgrim ships.

He congratulated Sir Halim Ghuznavi and his other Muslim friends for the resolution which they will be shortly moving in the Central Legislative Assembly for the purpose of vesting power in the Government of India for enabling them to fix uniform economic rates in the pilgrim traffic and observed that was a step in the right direction.

Mr. Karanjia also observed that the volume of the passenger traffic between India and the different parts of the world was growing and announced that the Association was going to appoint a special committee to study the needs of requirements of this important traffic and requested the shipping companies which carried that important traffic to extend their help and co-operation to the Association in solving the various questions connected with that large overseas traffic.—United Press.



PROF. J. C. GHOSE OF DACCA UNIVERSITY, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED AS PERMANENT DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.

EXAMPLE FOR HINDU COMMUNITY

Wedding At Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home

(From A Correspondent)

Recently, there was a pleasant function at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, Matunga when wedding of Miss Chandribai, an inmate of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, Matunga and Mr R. K. Sayyar, was solemnised. The bride born of poor parents, has been the inmate of the Home for the past eight years.

According to the rules of the Society, the bridegroom has to submit his application in writing and call for an interview with the Home authorities and the girl. After the parties approve each other, the candidate has to deposit Rs. 500 with the Home authorities in the joint names of himself and the bride, which will be returned to them after five years. What a pleasing contrast to the curse of dowry system prevalent in Hindu families!

A CHILDREN'S SHOW

The whole function was a children's show. The inmates, about 200 of them turned up in full array. The Home was agog with excitement since early morning, and while the parties went for registration under the Civil Marriages Act the young ones put up a 'Pandal' with floral buntings, paper decorations and arches of plantain trees from the Home garden. When the parties arrived to go through the ceremony according to Hindu rites, they were received by Mrs. Kania and Mrs. Seervai, the Honorary Secretaries, and other officials of the Home. They entered the Hall amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the inmates. The ceremony was simple, impressive and least costly. The Home has educated the girl up to the third standard, has trained her just like other inmates in cooking, gardening, sewing, music, tending the sick and taking care of minor children in the Home. Can any modern girl enter the state of matrimony with better qualifications? I wish the Hindu Society took its cue from the Home instead of making the boys and girls as bulls and bears in the matrimonial market.

HANSRAJ MORARJI PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(FOR HINDU BOYS)

To be started from June 1939, at ANDHERI (near Bombay).

By the TRUSTEES OF BAI KABIBAI & HANSRAJ MORARJI CHARITY TRUST.

Rao Bahadur K. M. JHAVERI, M.A., LL.B., Ex-Judge, of the Bombay High Court.
The Honourable Mr. K. M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., The Home Member to the Government of Bombay.
Sir ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, Ex-Sheriff of Bombay.
Mr MULJIBHAI RANCHORDAS.
Mr. NEMCHAND ABHECHAND.
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. V. DIVATIA, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bombay.

Principal:
Mr. S. U. SHUKLA, M.A. (Cantab.), T.D. (London), Bar-at-Law.

PUPILS PREPARED FOR

The Bombay University Matriculation Examination.
The Cambridge High School Certificate Examination and the London Matriculation Examination.

Leading features of Public School Life and Individual Attention.

Fees Rs. 50 per month, inclusive of Boarding & Lodging charges, Tuition Fees, Games and Sports Fees, charges for School Textbooks, Stationery, Washing and normal Medical Attendance.

For Prospectus and further information, write to or see personally: S. U. SHUKLA, Principal, Bai Kabibai Trust Office, 26, Borah Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Established—December, 1911).

Authorised Capital	Rs	3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs	3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	Rs	1,68,13,200
Reserve & Other Funds	Rs	1,01,47,000
Deposits as at 30-12-38	Rs	31,03,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
103 Branches and Pay-Offices throughout India.

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Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application

H. C. CAPTAIN, Manager.

MADE IN INDIA

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Sole Distributors of Dry Cells for Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar:—
Messrs. SARAD & CO., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Sole Agents for AMCO, NATIONAL and MYSORE Batteries for Gujrat District:—
Sheth HASANBHAI JIVABHAI, Prop. Haldervas Motor Service, Outside Saranpur Darwaja, AHMEDABAD.
Wanted District Agents for Bombay Presidency and Rajputana. Write to:—
AMCO LIMITED, Post Box No. 381, BOMBAY.
AMCO LIMITED, Mysore Road, BANGALORE CITY.

Aga Khan Hockey

City Police And Ammunition Factory Draw

LUSITANIAN "A" LUCKY TO SURVIVE

Bombay Customs And Christ Church Also Win Their Respective Games

There were four games played yesterday evening, and excepting the City Police and Ammunition Factory who have to fight the issue all over again, the other three were played to a decision, the Lusitanians, Bombay Customs and "Christ Church and Barnes'" negotiating their retention on the programme.

The first game between the City Police and Ammunition Factory captured the attention of the crowd until the last minute of extra time, although the hockey witnessed was not of a high order. The Police were without the services of Shanker, and this made a world of difference to the effectiveness of their attack.

In contrast, the afternoon's second game between The Lusitanians and Belgaum Sports turned out to be a thoroughly disappointing affair. In the second half in particular, a cloud of deterioration swept over the Lusíes, and with the exception of M. Fernandes in the right extreme position and Leo Pinto in the goal, the rest played like a set of novices. The Belgaum men during this period were all over their opponents and were distinctly unlucky to lose, their poor finish being the chief contributory factor.

CITY POLICE V. AMMUNITION FACTORY.

The first 15 minutes saw a lot of midfield play with neither side being able to assert itself. Lazarus, however, commenced a beautiful movement for the Police in which Abbas and Jameson participated, the last named putting the finishing touch to give the Police the lead. A little later a free hit in close proximity to the Factory circle saw Jameson again in possession, but he was unable to position himself and the resultant push due to an unbalanced foothold was stopped by Rajanna. Play was then transferred to the Police territory, where Darekar, obtaining a clean pass inside the circle from Ramjee, brought the Ammunition team level in the twentieth minute.

LAZARUS' BRILLIANT FIRST-TIMER

The Ammunition men, however were not destined to maintain this parity for long, for 3 minutes before the interval, Lazarus the Police centre-forward, sent in a magnificent first-timer from off a hard pass from Aziz which found the inside of the Ammunition goal net. (2-1).

In the seventh minute after resumption, Lazarus again broke through to complete the Police tally to three goals, and this reverse suddenly wrought a complete and surprising change in their opponents, who retaliated in full vigour. First Khedare reduced the margin after a beautiful individual effort, and then again, Yusuf Mahomed succeeded in bringing the score to three all. The extra time, in spite of the resolute efforts of both teams, produced no result.

RESULT:

CITY POLICE 3 goals
AMMUNITION FACTORY, KIRKEE 3 goals

TEAMS

CITY POLICE: Scott; Roane and Hamid I; Adams, Hamid II and Stanley; Aziz, Abbas, Lazarus Jameson and Baboo.

AMMUNITION FACTORY, KIRKEE: Rajanna, Ramdas and McIntyre; Jadhav, Yellapa and Ughade; Khedare, Darekar, Rowjee, Yusuf Mahomed, and Razak.

UMPIRES: Messrs. J. Pinto and A. J. Francis.

LUSITANIANS "A" V. BELGAUM SPORTS

The first 15 minutes of play was about the only period that was productive of anything like decent hockey, both goalies being tested frequently, Leo Pinto the Lusitanian custodian coming off in flying colours. There was no score in this half, poor finish characterising both teams.

In the 4th minute of the second half, M. Fernandes of the Lusitanians ran down the field and centred, and Rodrigues, the only Lusitanian forward to follow up this movement, got possession of the ball in the circle and scooped into the net. The Lusitanians were a degenerated eleven after this, and although the Belgaum men pressed desperately for the next twenty five minutes, their poor finish saved the Lusitanians from what otherwise might have been certain defeat.

RESULT:

LUSITANIANS "A" 1 goal.
BELGAUM SPORTS Nil

TEAMS:

LUSITANIANS: L. Pinto; D. Fernandes and A. Heredia; Vaz, N. Fernandes and Borges; M. Fernandes, F. Fernandes, Rodrigues, Almeida and Rosario.

BELGAUM SPORTS: Andrade; Mullick and Faizulla; D. Agre, Misale, and Madivale; Kamble, Savant, G. Agre, Patil and Kadam

UMPIRES: Messrs. Francis and Mehta.

CUSTOMS V. KIRKEE ORDNANCE

RESULT:

CUSTOMS 2 goals
KIRKEE ORDNANCE 1 goal

To-day's Fixtures

MANCHESTER MILLS V. CHRIST CHURCH & B.O.B.

RESULT:

CHRIST CHURCH & B.O.B. 2 goals
MANCHESTER MILLS Nil

4-15 p.m.:—G.I.P. Rly. v. Brijraj S.C.

5-30 p.m.:—Kirkee United v. Chris Church & Barnes' O.B.

BOOTLEGGERS BUSY IN CITY

Chinese Expert Said To Be Brain Behind Organisation

A huge organisation, said to be financed by capitalists, manned by bootlegging experts, and captained by notorious characters is afoot in the city to counteract the Prohibition scheme which will be inaugurated by the Government of Bombay on August 1.

This organisation is said to have come into being a few days prior to August 1, 1938, when the Bombay Government introduced experimental prohibition on dry days.

A notorious Chinaman, who is alleged to be an international bootlegger and had been twice deported by the Bombay Government, is alleged to have suddenly appeared on the scene, had consultations with his colleagues in Bombay and decided to start an organisation for smuggling and bootlegging.

A large number of workers are said to be already in the employ of this organisation. These persons are expected to dispose of liquor to customers in secret places. These employees, do not know under whom they are working, so much secrecy is kept. Payments to the employees are always in advance and they are said to be handsomely paid.

That illegal smuggling on a large scale has been going on in the city for months past has been admitted by the Excise officers themselves. Several times they had mentioned in police courts that large-scale illicit smuggling was going on in the city.

These admissions and the large number of persons arrested since August last on charges of smuggling, form such a pattern of interlocking precision that it is difficult to resist the conclusion that a large gang is scientifically operating in the city for the manufacture and smuggling of liquor.

WELFARE OF WOMEN IN INDIA

Viceroy's Advice To St. John's Ambulance Association

NEW DELHI: March 28.

Speaking at the end of the general meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association and the Indian Red Cross Society to-day, the Viceroy said:—

Broadly speaking the aim of these societies is to turn the normal human feeling of sympathy for suffering humanity into practical channels whether by giving help and assistance to those actually suffering or by training people to render assistance to sufferers or to organise preventive measures.

The Red Cross Society has continued to make its contributions to international relief, the necessity for which is so unhappily on the increase, and it has also made contributions to flood and famine relief. The establishment by this Society also of Tuberculosis Dispensaries and the carrying out of surveys of social and economic factors responsible for this disease are valuable and important steps.

WELFARE OF WOMEN

There is one field of activity, which I should like specially to mention and that is the welfare of women in India. We have been privileged this year to receive a visit from the Hon. Mrs. Copland-Griffiths, who brought a message from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to nursing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Association in India. I hope that her visit and the Queen's message will help to focus attention among the members of the Association and also among Indian women as a whole on the need for increasing the interest in, and, if possible, expanding the activities undertaken in connection with the welfare of women and, may I add, especially in home nursing. The importance of such work needs no emphasis from me.—A.P.

National Demand Day To Be Observed At Dohad

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Dohad-Freelandgunj Congress Committee was held on March 27, Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya presiding.

It was decided to observe the National week. 9th April of was fixed as the National Demand Day.

A khadi exhibition will also be held and a special Day has been set apart for propagating Adult education.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

8 a.m. Records. 8-50 News in English.

12-30 p.m. Malikarjun Mansur. 1 Market rates. 1-10 Ladio Ploglam. 1-20 Marathi Songs. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Film Songs. 4 Light selection. 6 News in English. 6-5 Master Ratnakant 6-10 Hindustani poems. 6-20 Nautch Dhun. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Saraswati Mane. 8 Music of Bengal (Marathi) by B. S. Sukhtankar. 8-15 Allah Rakhibal. 8-30 Malikarjun Mansur. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Matters of Moment, by Hon. Harold Nicolson (from B B C). 10-5 Chattopadhyaya. 10-20 Taron Bhari Rat. 10-30 Mallikarjun Mansur. 11 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 to 9 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-30 Saraswati Mane. 6-45 Purvi on Violin. 6-55 Allah Rakhibal. 7-10 H. Chattopadhyaya. 7-20 Saraswati Mane 7-30 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1. 9-50 Joseph Delima. 10 Recorded introduction. 10-15 Chamber Music. 11 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

8 a. m. Ramkali on the Flute. 8-5 R. D. Joshi. 8-25 Radio Orchestra. 8-35 Benazirbai. 9-10 Nasir Khan. 9-35 Aziz-ur-Rahman. 9-40 Sarangi recital. 9-45 Afzal Husain.

12 Noon Ghazals.

1 p.m. Variety. 6-10 Radio Orchestra. 6-20 Aziz-ur-Rahman. 6-25 Afzal Husain. 6-30 Instrumental duet. 6-40 Nasir Khan. 6-55 Benazirbai. 7-15 For Villagers. 8 Education and Economic Efficiency, by B. B. Gupta. 8-15 R. D. Joshi. 8-35 Mir Bedana. 8-50 Devotional Songs. 9-5 Benazirbai. 9-50 Matters of Moment, by Harold Nicholson (relayed from B B C). 10-5 R. D. Joshi. 10-15 Surbahar recital. 10-25 Nasir Khan. 10-40 Benazirbai.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

8 to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 2-20 As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)

6 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-15 Nasir Khan. 7-35 The A I R Trio. 7-40 Benazirbai. 8 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Nite Club Boys.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc|s)

6 to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 2-20 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

6 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8 As in Delhi 2. 8 to 11 As in Delhi 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc|s)

7 p.m. With Villagers. 8 to 11 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

12-30 p.m. Variety. 1-15 Market rates in English. 1-17 Variety. 1-30 For You, Madam! 2 Market rates in Bengali. 2-5 Shyamalima. 5 For Countryside. 6 Anima Chakravarti. 6-15 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar. 6-45 Angurbala. 7 Kaloo Qawwal. 7-25 Angurbala. 7-40 Lalit Mohan Mukherjee. 8-5 Yes Please! A talk. 9-10 Dance music. 9-30 Solar Activity: By B. C. Sil. 9-45 Organ recital. 10-20 Beniamino Gigli.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)

5 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1. 9-10 For Assamese Listeners. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

4 p.m. For School Children: Things of Interest (Telugu) by 'Radio Mama'. 4-5 Great Teachers of World, 5 (Telugu) by G. S. N. Acharya, M.A. 4-20 Music. 5 M.V. Singaravelu Mudaliar: Vocalist. 5-30 N. K. Rangachary: Vocalist. 6 M. Tirunavukarasu: Vocalist. 6-30 Paduka Pattabhishekam (Tamil). 7-10 Carnatic Orchestra: Salaga Bhairvin. 7-15 From Beginning (Telugu) by Mr. B. Gopala Reddy. 7-30 Shrimati Meenakshi Ramakrishnan: Vocalist. 8-25 L. Raja Rao and L. Gopal Rao of Mysore: Veena Duets. 9-20 Death of Marat. 9-35 Maxine Sullivan: Vocal. 9-50 Fats Waller at the Piano. 10 Connemara Hotel Dance Orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)

5 to 6 As in Madras 1. 6 Sandhya geet. 6-10 Rural Uplift. 2 (Tamil) by Dewan Bahadur K. Deivasikhamani Mudaliar. 6-30 to 9-50 As in Madras 1. 9-50 L. Raja Rao and L. Gopal Rao: Veena duets.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

6 p.m. Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 6-20 Bashir Begam. 6-30 For the Countryside. 7-15 Bashir Begam. 7-35 Hasani of Patiala. 7-55 Clarionet recital. 8 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 8-20 Hasani of Patiala. 8-40 Film Hits. 8-55 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party. 10-5 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur. 10-15 Hasani of Patiala. 10-35 Ahmadi Khan. 10-40 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)

6 p.m. Noor Jahan. 6-20 Ajit Kumar Das. 6-40 Kumari Gauri Roy. 6-55 Records. 7-25 Radio Orchestra. 7-35 Ajit Kumar Das. 7-55 Instrumental duet. 8 Domestic Servants (Hindustani). 8-15 Kumari Gauri Roy. 8-30 Your Diagnosis, Please. 10. 8-50 Noor Jahan. 9-5 Kumari Gauri Roy. 9-50 An Adventure in Africa, by Desmond Young. 10-5 Ajit Kumar Das. 10-25 Rahmat Ali. 10-35 Noor Jahan.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Orchestral music. 7-40 Scenes. 8-30 Hunt Point-to-Point. 8-45 Lucky Dip (Tenth Edition). 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment, by Hon. Harold Nicholson. 10-5 Pibroch.

RADIO MERCHANTS OPPOSE LISTENERS

The Committee of All-India Radio Merchants' Association records its emphatic disapproval of the following resolution passed at a meeting of Radio Listeners and license holders held recently under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jampadas Mehta, President of the Radio Listeners' Guild:

'A resolution stressing the need for the transmissions from the Bombay Broadcasting Station being only in Marathi or Gujarati in addition to English and not in any other language.'

It also disapproves of the suggestion that there should be a special Broadcasting Station for the Gujratis at Ahmedabad so that the Bombay Station could transmit in Marathi for the Maharastrians.

The Committee is emphatically of opinion that the resolution and suggestion referred above are detrimental to the progress of Broadcasting in the Bombay Presidency in particular and in India as a whole. The Committee deplores any suggestions for the introduction of communal interests in the affairs of All-India Radio and strongly recommends the retention of Hindustani in addition to Gujrati, Marathi and English transmissions from the Bombay Station as at present.

DELHI D. C. C. SUPERSEDED

Committee To Inquire Into Irregularities

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The Delhi District Congress Committee has been superseded on account of alleged irregularities in the election of the Committee.

This decision was arrived at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee to-day, and a committee consisting of Dr. Ashraf. Mr. N. Dutta Maujumdar, Mr. B. L. Vedi, Sardar Bagh Singh and Vishnu Saran Dublish, has been appointed to enquire into the matter. The Enquiry Committee will submit its report on April 15.

The sign boards of the Delhi District Congress Committee have been displaced by those of the Provincial Congress Committee which are now put up before the office of the Committee.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA AGAINST 'OM MANDALI' SUSPENDED

KARACHI, March 28.

The "Satyagraha" against "Om Mandli" was suspended to-day.

Owing to differences with the War Council, Sadhu T. L. Vaswani has resigned presidentship of the Council.—United Press.

City Hindus Observe Ram-Navami

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Hindus observed Ramnavami to-day with great eclat. Thousands flocked to the temples for worship this morning, particularly to the temples at Kalbadevi and Thakurdwar. The rush of devotees at Kalbadevi indeed was so great that the police had their work cut out to control and regulate traffic.

This is the birthday anniversary of Shri Rama the seventh incarnation of Vishnu. It is celebrated mostly by Vaishnavites, who fast during the day and repair at night to the temples of the God which are especially decorated and illuminated on the occasion, to hear the legendary story of the birth and exploits of the hero of the Ramayana.

Banks, commercial houses, Stock Exchange and the mills were closed for the day.

NEW DELHI, March 29.—The "United Press" learns that the Hydari Committee which is a committee of senior Ministers of important States, will meet in Bombay on April 11 to consider 'inter alia' the revised Draft Instrument of Accession.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA SESSION

Sahajanand's Appeal To Students

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President, All-India Kisan Sabha, has issued the following:

I feel happy in inviting most cordially on behalf of the All-India Kisan Sabha to its fourth Annual Session to be held at Gaya during the Easter Holidays on the 9th and 10th of April next, the All-India Students' Federation, its provincial branches, various youth organisations and Nawajawan Sabhas, to fraternise with the Kisans of India in general and of Bihar in particular in the hour of their trial and tribulation by sending their representatives.

In fact, the youth and students of Russia, China, Egypt and other countries have made the Kisans of those countries what they are to-day and it is with this belief of rendering timely help and guidance to the rising tide of Kisan awakening and consciousness throughout India that I am extending this humble invitation.

At this critical juncture of the fights of the Kisans the indomitable courage of and the desperate push by the youth and students is most essential. The presence in itself of their representatives in our midst will greatly strengthen the cause of the Kisans and make them resolute in their fight.

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For treating a case of fever your first thought will no doubt be quinine. But although quinine is excellent, more than this is needed if the attack is not to be unbearably painful. Two Genasprin tablets with a little water will soothe those distressing aches that come with fever. They will free the muscles and joints of nagging soreness; the temperature's rise will be checked; sleep will come easily and healingly. 'Genasprin' is absolutely pure—it cannot upset digestion or harm your heart.

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Two tablets of 'Genasprin' will stop a HEADACHE in a few minutes.

The word 'Genasprin' is the registered trade mark of Genstosan Ltd., and denotes their famous brand of aspirin.

PUNJAB HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

Affiliations And Disciplinary Action

LAHORE, March 29.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Hockey Association it was decided that players of Punjab and the N. D. F. P. Police Divisional Association should not be directly registered with the Punjab Hockey Association as Police Department, but should be considered to be on a par with the army.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

S. Jaswant Singh, a registered player who played for the Forman Christian College in the Paraders Hockey Tournament and later played for the Chauburji Howels Hockey Club in the Y.M.C.A. Hockey Tournament, was suspended for three months and six other players were warned for similar offences.

The meeting decided to re-affiliate Attock District Hockey Association, Campbellpur and to give provisional affiliation to the Baluchistan Association, Quetta pending confirmation by the Indian Hockey Federation.

The question of the affiliation of the Punjab Hockey Umpires Association to the P. H. A. was deferred.—A.P.

NEW DELHI: Pt. Dharam Vir Vedalankar, a Municipal commissioner of Ranchi announces that he resigned from his commissionership in order to place his services at the disposal of the War Council of the Hyderabad Satyagraha Samiti at Sholapur.—A. P.

SURVEY FLIGHT FOR ALTERNATIVE ROUTE

CANBERRA, March 27.

A survey flight from Onslow in northwest Australia across the Indian Ocean to Mombasa sponsored by the commonwealth Government was announced by the Civil Aviation Minister Thorby.

The route will be via Cocos Islands, Hagos and Seychelles. It is hoped the flight which is planned for June will establish defence or civil value of this route as an alternative in emergency to the present route to England via Singapore, Calcutta and Karachi.

The flight will be skippered by pioneer aviator P. G. Taylor.—Reuter.

FRENCH HONOUR FOR INDIAN

PONDICHERRY, March 29.

M. Ponnu Nallathamby Mudaliar, Chief Interpretor of the Court of French India, has been honoured with the award of the medal of "Officer d'Academie" (officer of the Academy) by the Minister for National Education in France.

M. Nallathamby Mudaliar was also made the French poet-laureate for four years in succession in appreciation of his works on French Literature.

H. E. M. Louis Bonvin, the Governor of French India felicitated Mr. Mudaliar on the honour conferred on him.—A.P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 10, 1995
Muslim: Shatar 8, 1358
Parsi: Meher 26, 1308
Hightide: 6-57; 20-14
Lowtide: 1-34; 13-26
Sunrise: 6h. 35m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

MUDDANA VACHANALAYA

This Kanarese Free Library has been shifted from 30 Maruti Lane to 69 Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY

A meeting of the National Publications Society will be held on Tuesday, (11th April, 1939) at 2-30 p.m. at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

The 12th annual general meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. when Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay will be in the chair.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION, KHAR

Mr. Jean Herbert of Paris, who was touring in India, will give an interesting talk at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "My Impressions about India". Madam Sophia Wadia will preside.

TEA-PARTY TO EGYPTIAN DELEGATES TO-DAY

Under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India there will be a Tea Party in honour of the Egyptian Delegation at the "Times of India" Sports Club, "Grosvenor House", Mayo Road, (Opp. Sir C. J. Hall) to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ALL-INDIA PRINTERS' CONFERENCE

The Second Session of the All-India Printers' Conference will be held under the auspices of the Poona Press Owners' Association on April 8 and 9, 1939.

Sjt. Tushar Kanti Ghosh of the Amrita Bazar Patrika will preside.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.):—

(1) to adopt the Annual Report with the Statement of Accounts for 1938 and Budget for 1939.

(2) to elect a Committee of Management and Auditors for 1939.

DINNER TO DR. JAYAKAR

The Swastik League has arranged a dinner to be followed by musical entertainment in honour of the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, who has been appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The dinner will take place to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Swastik Mandir.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Easter greetings will be accepted from 3rd to 10th April 1939 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland via I.R.C. at same rate as for daily letter telegrams subject to a minimum charge for ten words per telegram. These telegrams will bear indication XLT before address, which will be charged for.

ERVAD BODE'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Council of Zarathoshti Religious Bodies Ervad Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture in English on "The Zoroastrian Code of Gentlehood" to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. at the Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall, 134-136 Apollo Street, Museum East.

At the end there will be questions and answers.

ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA

Dr. Keshav Pd. Sinha, General Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Kisan Sabha, 4th session has issued the following to the Press.

The All-India Kisan Sabha will hold the fourth session at Gaya on the 9th and 10th April, 1939.

Gaya is on the Grandcord line and train-running in almost every direction will bring people direct.

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also a "Jack & the Bean Stalk" Coloured Cartoon!

and the latest

MARCH OF TIME

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Gaunt Stranger". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"It's True". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

EROS—"Arrest Bulldog Drummond". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Mad About Music". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"The Rifle Girl". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"Block-Heads" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15, and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Mayfair Melody". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Ladies Only." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Kentucky". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Hero No. 1". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

No-Caste Census Movement

The Secretary, Radhaswami Satsangh Sabha, Dayal Bagh, Agra, has informed the Secretary, A.I. Jat-Pat Torak Census Sangh, Lahore, that as the followers of the Radhaswami faith have discarded the Caste System in their marital and commensal relations, it has been decided by them that they would return 'Hindu' Radhaswami and 'Nil' in the columns for Religion, Sect and Caste respectively in the Census of 1941.

COUNCIL ELECTION IN BHULESHWAR WARD

The Secretaries of 'C' Ward Dist. Congress Committee announce that the election for the Managing Council for the year 1939 shall take place in Liladhar Wadi on 16th April 1939. The nomination papers should reach the Committee's office duly proposed and seconded on 5th April 1939 before 6-0 p.m at the latest. It is necessary that a candidate must have got his name registered in the Khaddar wearers' register maintained by B.P.C.C. as per B.P.C.C 's Secretary's announcement.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The postponed meeting of 25th March of the managing Council will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the committee's office.

B.E.S.T. WORKERS' MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Omnibus Drivers' Union, the Omnibus Conductors' Union and the Tramway Traffic Union a general meeting of members will be held to-day (Thursday) in Jinnah Hall at 11 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. R. Masani will preside.

ISLAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

After the business of the Annual General Meeting, on the 4th April 1939, there will be a discussion on the use of a Romanized script for Urdu. The discussion will be led by Mr. A. Latiff, I.C.S. (Rtd.) Principal M. B. Rehman, M.A., Ph. D. (Cantab.) and Professor N. A. Nadwi. The discussion will then be open to members. Members and guests are cordially requested to attend and participate.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

BOMBAY, Mar. 29.

Sir Samuel and the Hon'ble Lady Strang Steel, Miss Strang Steel and Mr. T. E Streatfield arrived at Government House.

Lady Lumley visited All Saints Home at Mazagaon.

Major and Mrs. W. A. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Geo: T. Kreczmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. McIntosh, Captain and Mrs. V. F. Noel Paton and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. D. Tata dined at Government House.

EXAMINATIONS IN PRINTING AND ALLEGED CRAFTS.

On the occasion of the Second All-India Printers' Conference, to be held at Poona on the 8th and 9th April 1939. The Poona Printers' Association propose to hold examinations in the following subject:—

(1) Hand Composing—Book-work; (2) Hand Composing—Jobs; (3) Printing on Machines in one colour; (4) Printing in two colours; (5) Book-Binding; and (6) Fancy Binding work for display.

Intending candidates should submit along with their application a certificate of service from the authorities of the concerns in which they are serving.

An entrance fee of Re. 1 only, will be charged for every item. Applications should be submitted on printed forms which can be had from the undersigned and should reach our office on or before 5th April, 1939:—V. A. Patvardhan, Secretary, All-India Printers' Conference, Poona.

HOW TO MAKE BEST USE OF WASTE PAPER?

A Reward of Rs. 25 will be given to any person who will demonstrate any process by which paper cuttings waste in Printing Presses and Binding Shops could be utilized with better advantage.

The demonstrations will have to be given at the time of the All-India Printers' Conference to be held in Poona on the 8th and 9th April 1939.

Intending persons should see or write to—The Secretary, All-India Printers' Conference C/o Aryabhushan Press, Poona, 3.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HEALTH-DAY

A Lesson In Prevention

Appreciation of the successful work of the School Medical Department was expressed by Mr. A. P. Sabawalla, Chairman, Standing Committee, presiding at the school children's function, organised by Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath on last Saturday on the Gilder Tank Maidan and held under the auspices of the Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. The president added that the milk ration introduced recently by the Bombay Municipality for the benefit of weak children would improve the standard of their health. He was glad to see that the school clinic has become very popular in a few years. There has been evidence of such popularity in the increasing attendance at the school Clinic at the K. E. M. Hospital.

Dr. Mhatre, the Executive Health Officer dealt with the origin and history of the School Medical inspection movement and assured the audience that the perfect system of school medical inspection supplemented by remedial measures and milk ration would make their children happier, healthier, and stronger.

Drs. Mhaskar, Vora, Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar spoke on several aspects of the school child health and remarked that it was their duty to remove the defects that come in the way of his or her education and physical growths.

Dr. Bhoosrath thanked the parents and school teachers who numbered about 3,000 on the occasion for their co-operation which was largely responsible for the success of the school child welfare activity in Bombay.

PROHIBITION MEETING

Dr. Gilder To Preside At Nappoo Hall

There will be a public meeting to-day (Thursday), at Nappoo Hall, Matunga at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in connection with the observance of the Prohibition Week.

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise, will preside, and prominent leaders will address.

Volunteers are requested to be present at the meeting at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

"A" WARD.

At 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) a procession led by Sjt. Ambalal Talakchand will start from "A" Ward Congress Committee Office and pass through the following routes terminating at Kolivada:—

Routes: Bazar Gate "A" Ward Congress Committee's Office, Modi Khana, Mint Road, Frere Road, Bora Bazar, Parsi Bazar, the Circle, Apollo Street, Colaba, and Kolivada.

All the Volunteers of "A" Ward are requested to be present at the Ward Office before 7 a.m. (S.T.).

"C" WARD.

At 7 a.m. (S.T.) a Prabhat Pheri will start from "C" Ward Congress Committee's Office and carry on the Prohibition propaganda passing through the Ward.

All the volunteers of the Ward are requested to be present at the Ward Office before 6-30 a.m. (S.T.)

PROHIBITION WEEK IN "G" WARD

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a Public Meeting will be held during the Prohibition Week at Worli Jhambori Maidan to-day (Thursday), at 8 p.m. when the following speakers will address the meeting. Smt. Maniben Mulji, Sjt. Y. Samant, Sjt. Tajuddin F. Ajmeri, Sjt. Rajaram Pandye and others.

WORKERS' SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION

Under the auspices of the Workingmen's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay, a public meeting of the working classes in support of the Bombay Government's prohibition policy will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. The Hon. Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, M.D., F.R.C.S., Minister for Excise, Government of Bombay, will preside and the meeting will be addressed by Dr. R. K. Shirodkar, Dr. Naravne, Messrs. N. M. Kadam, B. H. Gharge, G. S Kanthi and others.

MEETING OF JANJIRA STATE PEOPLE

Under the auspices of the Janjira State People's Union Bombay, a public meeting of the subjects of Janjira State residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.) at Janjira Motor Training School near J. J. Hospital to consider the proposed reforms in the state as suggested by the Lt. Col. Evans Gordon, resident at Kolhapur and Deccan States, and as published in the "Times of India" on the 7th instant. The Janjira State Peoples are cordially invited.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-3-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Talcher Prajamandal Leader Under Arrest

ANGUL, March 28.

Mr. B. A. Balaram Mahapatra, Vice-President of the Talcher Prajamandal was arrested under an extradition warrant.

The Talcher refugees are still camping near Angul and do not propose to return till a settlement is arrived at.—A. P.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 29.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total	Since 1st Nov	Difference to Normal
Agra	89	68	—	1.2		—0.5
Amraoti	96	71	—	3.3		+1.2
Akola	99	73	—	0.2		—1.9
Ahmedabad	101	75	0.1	0.2		—0.2
Ajmer	86	64	0.4	2.1		+0.8
Ahmednagar	96	73	—	0.1		—1.5
Ambala	82	63	—	5.8		+1.0
Allahabad	94	69	—	1.3		—0.9
Benares	94	69	—	3.3		+1.1
Bareilly	89	66	—	1.1		—2.1
Bombay	88	77	T	1.1		+0.4
Bangalore	89	62	—	1.1		—3.3
Bhopal	92	68	—	0.6		—
Baroda	103	75	—	—		—
Belgaum	91	65	—	2.0		—0.5
Bahawalpore	73	67	—	1.7		+0.3
Bijapur	96	74	—	0.3		—1.4
Bellary	97	71	—	0.1		—2.7
Bhavnagar	106	75	T	0.5		—
Chittagong	92	72	—	4.7		—1.6
Calcutta	99	73	—	1.7		—2.0
Cuttack	101	69	—	1.5		—2.4
Cawnpore	94	69	—	1.3		—0.7
Calicut	91	77	—	1.5		—5.9
Colombo	90	74	0.5	16.5		—11.0
Cheerapunji	75	60	—	5.5		—9.8
Cocanada	88	75	—	12.2		+5.0
Cochin	89	81	—	9.0		—2.7
Dehra Dun	80	57	—	4.7		—2.4
Delhi	87	66	—	1.7		—1.1
Dehra I. Khan	71	60	0.3	2.9		+0.5
Desa	100	71	0.1	0.3		—0.2
Dalhousie				25.4		+5.1
Fort Sandeman	67	50	0.1	7.5		+4.0
Gorakhpur	94	70	—	1.1		—0.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	95	69	—	1.1		—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	77	63	0.2	1.3		+0.4
Indore	95	67	0.2	0.3		—0.9
Jhansi	93	67	—	0.7		—1.0
Jubbulpore	95	61	—	2.5		—0.5
Jacobabad	70	62	0.4	2.9		+1.9
Karachi	84	65	2.1	4.5		+3.0
Kodaikanal	66	49	—	19.9		+1.3
Khandwa	102	76	—	0.8		—0.6
Lucknow	93	68	—	1.0		—1.2
Ludhiana	82	61	—	5.0		+0.2
Lahore	81	62	—	4.5		+1.3
Lyallpur	79	62	—	2.6		+0.8
Multan	75	61	T	2.4		+0.9
Mysore	92	69	—	1.8		—1.7
Madras	88	71	—	3.5		—18.5
Marmagoa	86	75	—	1.0		—
Malegaon	99	74	—	0.1		—1.0
Mussoorie	61	47	—	10.8		+0.4
Mahableshwar	83	66	—	2.0		—0.1
Murree	45	37	1.1	25.4		+10.9
Mount Abu	84	59	0.3	1.1		—
Masulipatam	89	71	—	15.9		+8.5
Mangalore	94	77	—	2.1		—1.7
Meerut				4.5		+1.1
Mercara	85	64	—	3.1		—1.8
Nagpur	97	69	—	2.0		—0.8
Ootacamund	71	45	—	5.9		—5.0
Patna	93	73	—	3.7		+1.6
Peshawar	58	53	0.7	11.7		+5.8
Poona	98	72	—	0.3		—1.0
Pachmarhi	86	66	—	2.1		—0.8
Port Blair	87	74	—	20.0		—2.2
Quetta	62	44	0.1	11.3		—
Ranchi	89	67	—	6.8		+2.6
Rawalpindi	67	50	3.7	19.9		+11.6
Rangoon	96	75	—	10.3		+6.4
Ratnagiri	86	77	0.2	3.2		+2.0
Rajkot	99	73	T	—		—0.5
Sialkot	78	63	—	9.8		+3.8
Srinagar	57	44	0.1	13.4		+2.6
Sholapur	98	73	—	0.2		—1.7
Shillong	75	53	—	5.5		+0.4
Simla	56	46	—	7.3		—2.7
Surat	102	79	—	—		—0.4
Salem	97	70	—	2.4		—3.3
Trichinopoly	96	73	—	4.5		—5.4
Trivandrum	88	79	—	6.4		—5.4
Vizagapatam	86	76	—	14.8		+8.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Weather Report

POONA, March 29.

A Western disturbance caused fairly widespread rainfall in Baluchistan, Sind, North-west Frontier Provinces, North and West Punjab and Kashmir and scattered showers in Rajputana, Gujarat and West Central India. A few light showers also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Konkan. Day temperatures were markedly below normal in Sind, West Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Rawalpindi four inches, Karachi two, Sonamarg, Harnai, Pasni, Murree one, Peshawar, Miranshah, Jacobabad, Cherat, half, Dras, Dera Ismail Khan, Hyderabad, Ajmer, Udaipur, Mount Abu, and Ratnagiri quarter.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-3-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.041 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees 0.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees 3.1 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 209 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

Rain in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.01 inches.

Weather Remark Thunderstorm and rain.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Three cinema shows portraying the life of Christ from birth to crucifixion were arranged for the public, free of charge, in St. Andrew's Boys' High School Hall, Bandra, on the 24th, 25th and 26th March.

As a result of repeated requests for extra shows, two more shows will be given on Thursday, 30th March, at 5-30 p.m. for girls and women only with commentary in English and at 9 p.m. for the public in general with commentary in Concanim by Rev. Fr. Pimenta. Admission is free.

ANNUAL EASTER FUNCTION

The annual Fancy Dress Easter Ball will be held as usual on the spacious grounds of the Bandra municipal schools, on Easter Sunday.

There will be the usual attraction in the shape of cabaret, competition dances, etc. with valuable prizes.

Three Bands will be in attendance: Ken's Mac's with Neli Duffield (Crooner), Merry Makers Swing Band and a Pipe Band.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

Educational reforms at present have been introduced in nearly every suburban school, be it primary or a high school. Comparing the changes education has gone through during the last three or four years one would be able to judge the several number of reforms introduced.

Every one of these reforms has been introduced after long and careful study and the future of the student promises to be a bright one.

Palestine's Call For Help

Appeal To Indian Muslims: How And Where To Send Money

Maulana Syed Hussain Madani President, Palestine Defence Committee writes:—

The following telegram has been received from the President Palestine Defence Committee Damascus to the address of Grand Mufti Hazrat Maulana Kifayatullah Sahib.

"Afflicted Palestine painfully needy. Please make all possible raising money, cable collections."

Keeping in view the present critical political state and tension the Palestine Defence Committee of India has no intention to take the responsibility of collecting money and sending it there, but it expects from all Muhammadans having sensitive hearts that they should do all that is in their power for the medical treatment and food of the wounded, widows and orphans.

It is advisable that the Muhammadans of each city and village may collect money separately and send it by telegram through the Bank of Egypt or through the President Palestine Defence Committee, Damascus, with a note that the amount should only be spent for providing help to the afflicted Palestinians.

It is an undeniable fact that the Muhammadans of Palestine are in great need of the help of the Islamic world, as they are passing through hot water nowa-days.

FRESH KISAN JATHA ARRESTED

LAHORE, March 29.

For the seventh day in succession the Kisan Satyagraha was carried out this morning.

The Jatha comprising 25 Kisans left Bradlaugh Hall, where the Kisans are staying, and, having paraded through the main streets of the city, emerged from the Shahali Gate. Here the Jatha was stopped by the police and taken into custody.

The usual crowd of spectators collected on the scene to watch the demonstrations and was dispersd by mounted police.—A.P.

Editors Threatened With Murder

(From Our Correspondent.)

FATEHGARH, March 29.

Letters threatening to murder Messrs. Ashraf Ali, Editor of the "Sultan" a local Urdu Weekly, Ghulam Mustafa, and the Editor of the 'Mujib' another Urdu Weekly of Farrukhabad have been received by these gentlemen a few days ago.

The letters add: "If you fail to mend your ways in the League within a very short time, you will meet with the same fate as Maulana Mazhar Uddin, Editor of the 'Alaman'". These letters appear to have been written by some Ahrari as they begin with "Ahrar Zindabad." It is reliably understood that these letters have been handed over to the Police.

BOMBAY WASHING WORKERS UNION

As resolved by The Bombay Washing Co., Workers Union and as informed previously the three Wards Viz. Colaba Fort, Two Tanks Walkeshwar and Dongri Street all the Washing Cos., remained closed on last Sunday at 1 p.m. Not a single shop in the said locality was kept open on that day.

The Motor Lorry was decorated with National flags with the volunteers and went throughout the City.

At this time the proprietors of R. M. Suratwala and Co., and New Fort Laundry Viz. Mr. Ramjibhai and Mr. Bhagwandas F. Rajput respectively co-operated with the Union.

ALUMUNIUM STRIKE IN FULL SWING

(From the Metal Workers' Union)

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Tense situation prevailed yesterday morning when the workers suddenly saw the Police Force awaiting at the gates of the Dun Aluminium Factory situated at Tardeo, to keep 'Peace and Order in the locality as on the day all the 600 workers kept out of the Factory.

On behalf of the Bombay Metal Workers' Union Mr. G. L. Kandalkar himself was picketing at the gates when in the Maidan opposite the Factory a huge meeting of the strikers was being addressed by Mr. L. V. Kondaye, Dr. R. K. Gavande, Messrs Gharat, Keluskar and other labour leaders. This was the 7th day of the strike. On the 1st day the workers of the Madrasi Department only had struck work. Fitter's Department followed suit afterwards and now all other departments in the Factory have stopped work. The strike is being conducted peacefully and no untoward incident happened throughout the day.

The Union Leaders were called by the Proprietors at 10 a.m. yesterday morning to have a discussions with them and see if the strike could be settled Dr. R. K. Gavande with Messrs Kondaye and Keluskar interviewed the proprietors and had a three hours' general discussion on various grievances of the workers. Both parties agreed to meet again at 4-30 p.m.

The next meeting between the Union Leaders and the Factory Owners began at 4-30 p.m. The strikers had group discussions on the pavements opposite the Factory and they were naturally eager to know the result of the negotiations.

At 5-30 p.m. the Leaders left the Factory office. The Strikers were anxiously waiting to hear the result of the Parleys, in the Tardeo Mill Compound. The meeting began at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. L. V. Kondaye, Dr. R. K. Gavande explained how the negotiations failed owing to the adamant attitude of the owners. He declared that the strikers could not be cowed down by such refusal of the owners and the strike would continue with redoubled vigour until all demands of the strikers were granted.

The strikers also reiterated their resolve.

Hemchandracharya Jain Gnyan Mandir

OPENING CEREMONY TO BE PERFORMED BY HON. MR. MUNSHI

(From A Correspondent.)

PATAN, March 27.

The manuscript collections of Anhilwad Patan, the famous capital of Jaysingh Sidhraj and Kumarpal great kings of Chalukya Vansh are well-known throughout the world. These collections contain valuable manuscripts of Jain and Non-Jain literature, prepared by Jain Sadhus and other learned Pandits since Patan was made the capital of Gujarat.

On account of the want of proper care, and proper arrangements for the safety of these valuable manuscripts, some are already destroyed and others are on their way to decay. With a view to protect these precious manuscrapts from decay and destruction and also will a view to so accumulate and arrange these manuscripts as to facilitate the work of research scholars and learned Sadhus the firm of Messrs. Hemchand Mohanlal have erected a temple of knowledge to be called Shree 'Hemchandracharya Gnyan Mandir' in memory of their late revered father Mohanlal Motichand Jhaveri. Hon. K. M. Munshi will perform the opening ceremony of the said Gnyan Mandir on the 7th April 1939, (Friday).

Egyptian Delegation Visits Indian Industries Fair

The members of the Egyptian Delegation and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, were the distinguished visitors to the Indian Industries Fair on Wednesday. The Egyptian Delegation, expressed great appreciation of the ivory carvings, manufactured articles of leather, Kashmir embroideries and silverware, artistically carved articles of sandalwood etc. etc.

This is the second time that the members of the Egyptian Delegation were on the Fair Grounds.

The Governor's visit on Monday was followed by that of the Hon'ble Ministers, Messrs. Morarjee Desai and M. Y. Nurie on Tuesday, and also The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, the President of the Bombay Legislative Council. The ministers were shown round the Fair, and they displayed great interest especially in the Stalls of the Bombay and the U.P. Government's Department of Industries and also the various stalls representatives of the small scale industries.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE IN YOUNG GIRL

Now Reduced by 17 Points

KRUSCHEN AS PART OF HER TREATMENT

Thousands of people suffer from high blood pressure in later middle age. But for a young girl to be subject to this condition is very unusual. Describing her case, she herself states:—

"I am suffering with very high blood pressure. My case is unique, according to several doctors whom I have consulted, on account of my being young. Part of the treatment for this particular malady requires constant use of an aperient, effective without being drastic. After trying many varied kinds, my doctor decided on Kruschen Salts as being the safest and most effective aperient for my particular case. I am very pleased indeed with the result. After taking Kruschen for a few days only, my blood pressure has been reduced by 17 points—which is indeed very gratifying. I shall continue with this excellent remedy." (Miss) I. B.

When your bodily organs become sluggish, they fail to eliminate waste matter regularly from your system. As a result, impurities accumulate and seep into your blood-stream. These impurities restrict the free flow of the blood, and thereby add to the pressure on the arteries. Kruschen is a combination of mineral salts which stimulate your liver, kidneys and digestive tract to healthy, regular activity. They ensure internal cleanliness and keep the blood-stream pure. Kruschen Salts is obtainable of all Chemists. Stores and Bazaars.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939

FUTILE THREATS

The "Manchester Guardian" is indignant at the Indian Legislative Assembly having rejected the new Indo-British Pact and has started indulging in threats. It thinks that the House was influenced mainly by "the Indian millowners who exercise such potent influence over the Congress Party." Now, the Congress and the country in general quite naturally seek to safeguard the interests of Indian industries, just as the British Government and the British people seek to promote the interests of their own industries. There is, however, this difference that while Indians do not seek to exploit other countries for their own aggrandisement, Imperialist Britain is taking advantage of India's subjection by compelling it to submit to terms which are grossly unjust. It is not merely the Congress Party and the representatives of the Indian millowners that have opposed the Agreement. Almost all elected members have withheld their support from it. And the Muslim League Party condemned it particularly because the Government of India had shown "criminal negligence" towards the poor cotton growers.

For Lancashire's Benefit

It should be noted here that the Indian millowners themselves, as represented by the Indian un-official Advisers, were willing to give Lancashire nearly all the concessions that are now proposed to be given to it provided it gave in return due relief to the cotton growers, whose interests all Indians, particularly the Congress, are most anxious to protect. The un-official Advisers stated in their Report of 5th September 1938: "These proposals of ours, no doubt are bound to affect the interests of the Indian textile industry, but we feel that in the larger interests of the country, we will be justified in asking the industry to make this great sacrifice." But Lancashire wanted all sorts of concessions from India but would give no corresponding ones to India. It claimed the right to nearly double its exports to India without having to buy double the quantity of cotton it now buys, nay without having to buy even as much as it has been buying these three years. In the words of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai India has refused to be sucked any longer.

Buy Swadeshi

Most significant are the suggestions of the "Manchester Guardian" as to what is to be done next. It says that, if the Agreement is to go, "a situation would arise in which it would be very difficult for the British Government to refrain from retaliatory measures". And having thrown out this threat, the paper expects that rather than face such measures the Government of India "will disregard the Assembly's vote." The Government of India will not need even threats to submit to their masters in Britain. But the people of India are prepared for all the threats of imperialist Britain. They stand to gain more than they may lose in a trade war with Britain. India can do without British manufactures. But Britain cannot without India's raw materials, without which at least some of her industries will come to grief. India knows that the proposed Agreement is meant and designed to be a blow to the Indian Swadeshi movement which has affected Lancashire. And she is prepared to intensify the movement at any cost.

The Italian Menace

By the time these lines appear, M. Daladier, the French Premier, will have made his speech in reply to Signor Mussolini. It is to be hoped that the reply is not suicidally designed to "appease" the Italian dictator. From Paris reports it appears that France is not prepared to placate Italy on the subject of Tunis. This is welcome determination. But at the same time there are obvious suggestions of willingness to accommodate Italy in the matters of Jibuti and the Suez Canal. This is unfortunate, because any concession to totalitarianism in the present situation is a grave disservice not only to France but also to the very cause of peace. It is, of coure, obvious that the concessions which France may be made to consent to are due to pressure from Britain.

But the French are now free to face with the possibility of a more serious pressure from Britain. Madrid has fallen and so has Valencia. And before the week is out General Franco, the agent of Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, will have become the master of the whole of Spain "de facto" and "de jure." But will he, at the head of Spanish "Nationalists", be the supreme master "de facto"? There is every reason to doubt it. No one could ever seriously believe that those who helped the rebel win his victory will altruistically forego the price of their help. Signor Mussolini, of course, deprecated, in spite of glaring facts to the contrary, any intention of establishing Italian hegemony over Spain and incidentally enabled Mr. Chamberlain to render further services to the anti-Republican cause. But now the situation is different. Encouraged by Herr Hitler's success and the conciliatory attitude of Britain and France towards himself, he will quite likely feel disposed to break openly the pledge which in any event he had no intention of respecting. We refer to his assurance that he was interested in Spain only till the conclusion of the civil war. There is enough temptation for Signor Mussolini to proclaim openly the annexation of Spain to the anti-comintern group and even worse, unless Britain and France display some firmness.

An Essential Reform

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has once again appealed to Provincial Governments, particularly to Congress Governments, to take up seriously and speedily the question of separating executive and judicial functions. And this time in support of his appeal he has cited the strictures of the Bombay High Court on the procedure followed in a recent case in a Magisterial Court in the Belgaum district. But, even apart from such specific cases, the principle which he enunciates is a sound one; indeed, one of the fundamental principles of the administration of justice in all progressive systems of Government. That is why the Congress in the past demanded this reform year after year without a dissenting note. Now some Congress Governments point out that the reform is very costly and may even double the cost of administering justice, which is already very heavy and that the absence of the reform need not be a great grievance when the executive is responsible to the legislature. But cost should not stand in the way of essential reform and the principle that justice must be administered by an independent judiciary is indispensable whether or not the Executive is responsible to the legislature. It will be well for Congress Ministries to appoint committees to investigate the whole question and report how at least a fair beginning can be made straightway in introducing the reform without making its cost prohibitive.

I Cover Another Town

Calcutta 4

By D. F. Karaka

I pass from politics to social life. It does not take long to realise that in social life there is a great gulf between the Indian and the Englishman which will never be bridged. Unlike the Englishman in Bombay, who has begun to realise that there is something magnificent in the Indian struggle which has manifested itself in the behaviour, in the thought and in the action of the Indian, the Englishman of Calcutta still believes that the alleged treachery of the Black Hole of Calcutta has not yet been avenged.

* * * *

Not only do Englishmen here believe in the doctrine of Divide and Rule, but also in that of Segregate and Live. The two communities seldom meet in the same way as they do in Bombay. All this is subject to exceptions, but the general trend is that of antagonism and conflict and there is little doubt that the Englishmen are still on top in Calcutta. They hold, for instance, the balance of power in the Assembly. The Government of the day is subservient to them. And Bengal being what it is, there seems no earthly chance of altering this state of affairs. So long as Hindu and Muslim will continue to distrust each other in Bengal, the supremacy of the Englishman is assured.

* * * *

It is a shocking state of affairs when our countrymen are content to go to exclusively English Clubs by the back door. Not that I want to go into the club at all, but the shame of ever having to go to it by a back door is something I did not think any Indian would face. But they go all the same and seem to like it. And this is to be seen at the Bengal Club, which may be called the White Hole of Calcutta. Equally monstrous is the Saturday Club and with two such monuments to British Supremacy in the province one would have thought the Indians would have done something to settle the differences among themselves, but the fact remains that nothing has been done.

* * * *

The sort of make-believe friendship between the two communities is to be witnessed in the precincts of the Calcutta Club, where the Indian can come through the front door. *Grace a Dieu.* I attended the annual social function, which closely resembled the prize-giving day of a small provincial school. There was a Treasure Hunt and such other parlour games, for which I thought grown-up people would be a little too old. The programme of the day is worthy of being quoted from.

* * * *

Says the programme: "9.30. There will be music. Please walk about the Club and the gardens and meet us and each other. We are wearing rosettes.' Now isn't that just too, too divine? "'We are wearing rosettes"! The sign of exclamation is entirely mine. Sort of frank and friendly-like, isn't it? I also expected to find a little lower on the programme: "Please don't shoot the band."

* * * *

I had a very interesting conversation with a Calcutta society lady, which ran something like this. She: "Do you like Bombay or Calcutta?" I: "Well it's all the same to me." She: "You don't like Calcutta?" I: "I do." She: "And you like Bombay?" I: "Yes.," She: "But which do you like more?" I: "Well, I really don't know" She: "Of course I think you must like Bombay more." I nod assent. Pause. She: "What is your name, you said." I: " Dosoo Karaka." She: "How funny! Isn't it awful?" Awkward pause. She "You haven't got any parents have you?" I (surprised): "Why yes, I have." "No brothers?" "Yes, one" "No sisters?" "Yes one." "They are not married of course?" "No." "Then you are not also married." "NO" She: "Do you like Bombay or Calcutta...?" If that night a murder was not committed and the streets of the city flooded with purple blood, it was with the utmost restraint and only by the grace of God.

* * * *

I also met in Calcutta the original of the man who went into "Flit" Street and ordered "Bif" steak and followed it with some Cheddar "Chiz." We tossed a coin and he shouted: "Quinn" and it was "scale," so I won the toss.

But I have heard one brilliant story here, which is worthy of

(Continued on page 9, col. 7)

GANDHI AND HITLER

A Contrast

(By Prof. A. Correia Fernandes, M. A.)

The defeat of the Left wing at Tripuri and the reaffirmation of Mahatma Gandhi's leadership by an overwhelming majority raise important issues regarding the real nature of his power and its resemblance to Hitler's leadership in Germany. Repeated and somewhat unexpected references were made at Tripuri to the necessity of a dictatorship to lead the Indian National movement at the present juncture. And even handsome tribute was paid by some responsible Congressmen to the achievements of Hitler and of Mussolini as irresponsible and absolute dictators of two large States.

Can Mahatma Gandhi's leadership be usefully compared with Hitler's and Mussolini's? Are all three of them dictators, leaders, deriving their inspiration from their own inner selves and imposing their will through force or moral coercion on their followers?

Influence Of Superman

It is true that the greatest achievements of the human race are apparenly associated with the rise of some kind of supermen and with the establishment of a dictatorship. Even Pericles was a virtual dictator at a time when democracy had reached the zenith of its power and had embarked upon its most glamorous period. Augustus Caesar was closely associated with the greatness of the Roman Empire, Peter the Great with the unification of Russia, Charlemagne with the establishment of what came to be known as the Holy Roman Empire and Napoleon with the most hectic period of French conquests. In our own days we have had the personal domination of several dictators in different states of Europe and of South America since 1926.

Modern Dictators

But all these leaderships are very different from the present-day dictatorships which we witness in Italy, Germany and in India. And at the same time the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in India is fundamentally different from the leadership of Mussolini in Italy and of Hitler in Germany. It is true that there are certain common elements. They claim to be the custodians of certain ideals. They respond to an inner voice, to a mystic call beyond human analysis, and sometimes beyond even argument. They are dominated by their own mind.

Gandhiji's Leadership

Nevertheless, Gandhian leadership is altogether different from its prototypes in Europe. He represents a national movement sublimated by a moral purpose and founded on a moral and political ideology which seeks to spiritualise politics and to raise it to the status of a religion. The subjective factor, the moral urge the introspective vision, the domination of the human personality, are the features of Gandhi's outlook on men and affairs, on politics and on civic. He is doubly responsive, first to his own conscience and to his own principles, and at the same time to the needs of his country and the hopes of his countrymen, and especially of his followers. He leads and is led. He thinks and is made to think. At the same time his leadership is representative of a widely accepted ideal which is bound to forge ahead, whether Mahatma Gandhi promotes it or not. He is at the head of a natural and irresistible current which cannot be stopped, but which can be directed into profitable and fruitful channels through his search after truth and through his faith in non-violence. Though not within the Congress, he is democratic in his outlook and understands the freedom of thought and of expression and the value of liberty in political and religious affairs. All his theories and his principles may, of course, not be sound or even feasible. His *Ahimsa* may be interesting and useful up to a certain stage, but carried to its logical limit it becomes an absolute, a metaphysical, search after an impossible formula of Government with only organisation but without force.

The Contrast

The leadership of Hitler has very limited moral background. It is not nursed by high principles, except the principle of national aggression, national aggrandisement and national conquest. He leads, but does not follow. Force is the sum and substance, the foreground and the background, of his political outlook and activities. He does not brook opposition; he does not tolerate criticism. His leadership is organised and is maintained by force though he may have behind him the support of a whole nation. But that support is of a nationalist type nursed by a passion for external greatness, for material prosperity and for political hegemony over the whole of Europe in the most undisputed way. In contrast to the democratic machinery which voluntarily, though gladly, accepts the Gandhian leadership, Hitlerism is based on forced loyalty and on intolerant statecraft which seeks to reduce every German to an automaton. The concept of human personality of Gandhi shows the inner nature of his leadership based on argument, reason, simplicity, sacrifice and service. Hitler's concept of personality, except his own, is mechanical and is vitiated by the predominance of the theory of regimentation. It is the leadership of a brilliant general, clear-sighted and resourceful, but who admits of no other power except force and who works through no other instrument except command.

Thus these two leaderships are entirely different, as different are the ideologies of the two leaders.

Not Fascism

The reference, therefore, at Tripuri to the continental leaderships was not entirely happy or even convincing. If leadership in India is to assume the form of Fascism, then it cannot be reconciled with the democratic ideal nursed by the Indian National Congress and so stoutly defended by Mahatma Gandhi. His attitude towards the recent Presidential election is in no way an outrage on democracy or a challenge to its methods. On the contrary, the freedom that was given to the various sections of the Congress and the way in which it was utilised by that organisation to reaffirm its deep faith in Gandhian principles and method are an antithesis of Fascist leadership and a reply to those that accused him of Fascism. From an academic and scientific point of view, therefore, his leadership bears no comparison with the Fascist leadership, though after all any kind of leadership, if it is a leadership, must necessarily be personal and must revolve round the views and the principles of a single individual. In that mechanical sense there is a resemblance between the Indian and the German leaderships. In everything else they differ.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

APPEASING JAPAN?

After a week or so of severe fighting the Japanese have captured Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsu. According to Chinese sources, this was achieved only with serious losses to the invader. But in any case the "victory" does not make any difference to the progress of the war as planned by the Chinese Generalissimo. Every immediate gain is so much addition to the difficulties of the Japanese themselves, which one day will cumulatively result in final failure of the "China Incident". Indeed the process has already begun. And is that why, we wonder, the British Ambassador in Tokyo is coming to Shanghai to have talks with his colleague in China? It has been frequently suggested that at the proper moment Britain will try to intervene and convert the result of the war into a stalemate for the purpose of saving Japan from disaster. Has Britain started upon the old "realistic" game of appeasement at the expense of the innocent in the Far East too—Japan having duly qualified for the privilege by abusing and threatening Britain?

MYSTERY OF "CONSULTATION"

Questioned in the House of Commons about the progress of consultations with other Governments regarding the issues arising from the recent German aggressions, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said: "It will be understood from what I previously said what Government have in mind goes a great deal further than consultations." This would be highly reassuring news were it not for the fact that a process of the elimination of what he was not likely to do gave ground for fearing that his "great deal further" would not constitute any really effective step in the direction of challenging totalitarian aggression. He is apparently not prepared for a military alliance automatically coming into force in the event of aggression. And he does not seem willingly to adopt the economic weapon either against Germany, for, Lord Plymouth gives no indication, in his reply in the House of Lords, that Government may favour resort to an economic pressure upon Germany. They could have done so without compromising the progress of consultations, especially in view of President Roosevelt's lead. What exactly are these "consultations" intended by Mr. Chamberlain to achieve?

GRATIFYING RESPONSE

It is evident that the intensive anti-drink propaganda, which is being conducted in the present Prohibition Week, has created keen interest not only in this city but also elsewhere. Messages of encouragement have been received from prominent Congress leaders and with the amazing response that has been forthcoming from a large number of public associations and workers, the success of the "Dry Era" is more than assured. It is significant that even foreign observers are struck with the determination and enthusiasm being displayed in Bombay for ending the evil of drink. In a public meeting on Tuesday, the leader of the Egyptian Delegation, which is touring India at present, observed that the whole Islamic world was watching the epoch-making experiment with sympathy and wished it all success. It is to be hoped that the present anti-drink propaganda will be continued even after the end of the "Prohibition Week" so as to make Bombay fully conscious of the responsibilities that lie ahead.

THE WARDHA SCHEME

At a time when the Wardha scheme of education is being seriously discussed in all its details in the legislatures and educational conferences, those who are actively interested in it will find much serviceable material in the book, "The Wardha Scheme of Education" by C. J. Varkey, very recently published by the Oxford University Press. Mr. Varkey, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, Government of Madras, when he wrote the book, and who is now Education Minister in the same Government, is especially qualified to write authoritatively on this subject. And in the 175 pages of his book he has thoroughly dealt with almost every aspect of the Wardha scheme. He is, of course, a staunch supporter of the scheme but he reasons dispassionately and lucidly, seeking to convert even the sceptic. The book quotes abundantly from the writings of Gandhiji on the subject and the Zakir Hussain Report, and this is an advantage to those who wish to study the scheme right up from its sources. The book costs only Rs. 1-12 and is very elegantly printed and got up. We wholeheartedly commend it to all interested in primary education and particularly to schoolmasters.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Why do similar opportunities make a hero of one man and a fool of another?

◆ ◆ ◆

One cannot turn his back on the sun without casting a shadow before him.

◆ ◆ ◆

Why isn't a vacation a sort of head rest?

◆ ◆ ◆

The girl who can neither sing nor play and knows it is always a favourite.

◆ ◆ ◆

An ounce of fact is better than a pound of fancy.

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WITHOUT COMMENT—

A huge organisation, said to be financed by capitalists, manned by bootlegging experts, and captained by notorious characters is afoot in the city to counteract the Prohibition scheme which will be inaugurated by the Government of Bombay on August 1.

—Press Report.

* * * *

In the Central Assembly, Mr. M. A. Jinnah likened himself, on the original suggestion of Mr. F. E. James, to Greta Garbo.

We do think that the Muslim League is the best actor on the stage of India.

* * * *

Addressing Government benches on the subject of the Indo-British Trade Agreement Mr. Jinnah asked "May I know why I should support your swindle? What have you done for me?"

Quite, quite. Mr. Jinnah wants a price for supporting Government "swindles."

* * * *

Discussing, at a Rotary Luncheon, the condition of Indian villages Mr. N. C. Limaye asked: When the majority of Indians were in this pitiable condition, what were they as Rotarians to do?

Lunch every Tuesday.

* * * *

"We claim", declares a Tel-Aviv Jewish Official, who is now in Bombay, "that the anti-Jewish movement in Palestine is not a movement of the population at large."

We in India have heard similar claims by British Imperialists and trustees of Indian masses so often that this one doesn't strike as even as an amusing originality.

* * * *

"A state of lawlessness is abroad, such as has never existed in our lifetime" says General Smuts.

* * * *

We sympathise with the gallant and famous internationalist. It is perfectly true. And the general's alarm and profound disquiet are quite justified.

True, a state of lawlessness—against the real inhabitants of South Africa and other coloured peoples—has been prevalent during, and even before, his lifetime inside the country; but that is a different question altogether.

It is "Civilised Anarchy", good for the world and humanity—white variety.

* * * *

"I feel", adds General Smuts, "that we shall not emerge from anarchy and the reign of brutal power until we are brought back to a round table of the peoples of the world."

Eh, what? Of course not. How absurd and ridiculous.

* * * *

The General is talking exclusively of German aggression against civilised unpigmented peoples.

* * *

Apropos of the proposed peace front "what", according to Mr. Chamberlain, "Government have in mind goes a great deal further than consultations."

Let's hope what they have in mind is not Collective Appeasement.

* * * *

Madrid has fallen, but it is known whether telegrams of mutual thanks and congratulations have been exchanged between General Franco and Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier.

It is, however, reported that in the unavoidable absence of Signor Mussolini for state reasons, the Duce will be represented by General Franco, on the occasion of the latter's ceremonial entry into the town.

* * * *

An unknown warship is reported to have seized a French vessel near Tangiers.

If the French are not careful the well-known unknown Dreadnought will seize Tunis, one of these days.

* * * *

They were at the pictures. During an intense love scene she nudged her husband and said: 'Why is it that you never make love to me like that?'

'Listen,' he replied, 'do you know how much they have to pay that fellow for doing it?'

Proposed Economic Boycott Of Germany

Government Taking Practical View And Not Believing In Paper Plans

Present Exchange Of Views, Purely Defensive

LONDON, March 28.

IN the House of Lords the possibility of an international economic boycott of Germany was mentioned by Lord Davies when he moved a resolution urging Government to assume wider obligations in conjunction with other Powers to prevent further acts of aggression.

The motion also advocated immediate stabilisation of an international committee of financial, economic and military experts to prepare measures of common defence and restore Czechoslovakian Freedom.

Lord Plymouth replying to the debate referred to the consultations which Government had initiated and said that Government had not proposed a conference because they preferred consultations through ordinary diplomatic channels. If the States were willing to enter into detailed combination some such machinery might be found necessary.

Lord Plymouth expressed the opinion, however that such machinery now would not necessarily provide the driving force so essential in the present situation.

The restoration of Czechoslovakia could only be effected by force and neither His Majesty's Government nor the States with which they were in consultation were harbouring any such design. the object of the present exchange of views was purely defensive.

Regarding the suggestion to establish machinery for the settlement of disputes, Lord Plymouth saw no object in it as long as the world lay under the menace of forcible action and any desire to use such machinery was conspicuous by its absence.

"Government at the moment are not concerned with theory or paper plans but are definitely concerned to deal in a practical measure with concrete issues."

Lord Davies withdrew his motion.

PREMIER DENIES DIFFERENCES IN CABINET

LONDON, March 29.

Mr. Chamberlain described as complete fabrications certain suggestions of differences of opinion in the Cabinet speaking at a dinner of Government supporters at St. Stephens Club.

He added that he understood the anxiety of members but knew that they would realise the very complicated nature of the negotiations with other Governments and would accept his assurance that as soon as he had anything to report he would give it to the House.—Reuter's Special.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT

Talks With Powers Are Great Deal More Than Consultations

LONDON, March 28.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Chamberlain stated:

"The Government are actively continuing consultations with the other Government on issues arising from the recent events. During the progress of these consultations the House will appreciate it is essential that their confidential character be respected. The House will not expect me to make a statement which cannot be complete until we are in possession of the final views of the other Governments concerned".

MORE THAN MERE CONSULTATIONS

Mr. Greenwood asked the Premier whether, in order to remove misapprehensions, he would go a little further and say whether the declaration, which had been submitted to certain powers was one of consultation or whether it involved military commitments.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "It will be understood from what I previously said that what Government have in mind goes a great deal further than consultations. I do not think I should like to go any further into the details at the moment."

URGENCY REALISED

Replying to further questions Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government had made it perfectly clear to the other Governments as to what Britain was prepared to do. There would be discussion at the earliest possible moment in the House.

Mr. Chamberlain added: "The Government fully realise the urgency of this matter and the desirability of coming to a conclusion at the earliest possible moment, but there is more than one Government involved and the decision is not solely a decision of His Majesty's Government".—

CZECH SOLDIERS FOR BR. ARMY?

LONDON, March 28.

The request that the Government should consider the applications of Czech soldiers to join the British Army was made at the question time.

Mr. Hore-Belisha said, it was not the policy to enlist foreign nationals into units of the British army.

Mr. Mander drew attention to the report that Czech officers were placing their services at the disposal of the British army. He asked the Government to consider this sympathetically.

Mr. Hore-Belisha did not reply. —Reuter.

World Achievement

A Man Flies

In these days of aeroplanes it is perhaps something of an anti-climax to go back to the early days of flight, but we must realise that the achievements of this year of grace have sprung from the success achieved by Wilbur and Orville Wright. This is how they described the first flight ever made in a power-driven machine. It was in 1903:

On the morning of 17th December, between the hours of 10-30 and noon, four flights were made, two by Mr. Orville Wright and two by Mr. Wilbur Wright. The starts were all made from a point on the levels, and about 200 feet west of our camp, which is located about a quarter of a mile north of the Kill Devil Sand Hill, in Dare County, North Carolina. The wind at the time of the flights had a velocity of twenty-seven miles an hour at ten o'clock and twenty-four miles an hour at noon. Each time the machine started from the level ground by its own power alone, with no assistance from gravity or any other sources whatever. After a run of about forty feet along a monorail track, which held the machine eight inches from the ground, it rose from the track and, under the direction of the operator, climbed upward on an inclined course till a height of eight or ten feet from the ground was reached, after which the course was kept as near horizontal as the wind gusts and the limited skill of the operator would permit. Into the teeth of a December gale the 'Flier' made its way forward with a speed of ten miles an hour over the ground and 30 to 35 miles an hour through the air. The succeeding flights rapidly increased in length, and at the fourth trial a flight of fifty-nine seconds was made, in which time the machine flew a little more than half a mile through the air and a distance of 852 feet over the ground.

Aggression Accelerates Recruitment

Minister For Pension Utters Grave Warning To Germany

LONDON March 28

"GRIEVOUSLY SHOCKING AS THE RECENT EUROPEAN EVENTS HAVE BEEN THEY HAD ONE GOOD RESULT. THEY PROVIDED A POWERFUL STIMULUS TO THE ENROLMENT OF BRITONS IN VARIOUS FORMS OF NATIONAL SERVICE," declared Mr. Ramsbotham, Minister for Pensions in the course of a stirring recruiting speech at Middlesborough.

"When the head of a great European state gives a solemn deliberate pledge it has hitherto been legitimate to assume that it has some value. But now we know and our course is clear. It is the duty of everybody regardless of occupation to become trained in some form of Air Raid precautions work and until the establishment of our military forces is complete no sound young man can find a better place to serve the country in the hour of danger than the armed forces.

There may be at the moment a feeling of jubilation among some sections of the German people at the spectacle of material success, but the price thereof in the future may be heavy.

Territorial acquisitions at the expense of denceless people have more than once in history proved a dead sea fruit.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY REGISTER OF MANPOWER

Cabinet Move In Australia

CANBERRA, March 28.

The Cabinet has decided to draw up a compulsory national register of manpower, thus reversing its previous decision in favour of a voluntary register, announced Mr. J. A. Lyons, during a press interview. He added that legislation to give effect to the register will be introduced very early in the forthcoming Parliamentary session.

Mr. Lyons also announced that Government had adopted the recommendations of the British Air Mission now in Australia to establish central erection units in Sydney and Melbourne at which complete military and general reconnaissance aircraft will be produced.—Reuter

GERMAN-BRAZIL BARTER AGREEMENT

BUENOS AIRES, March 28.

The Government announce that in accordance with the Barter Agreement with Germany, it is shipping 100.000 tons of wheat and 8.000 tons of wool in payment of railway material already ordered from the Reich.—Reuter.

Increased Naval Effectives For France

PARIS, March 28.

Naval effectives will increase from 74,900 to 77.500 by recruiting extra.

It will begin immediately.—Reuter.

Border Commission

BUDAPEST, March 23.

Hungarians having submitted Frontier proposals to Slovak delegates are now returning to Bratislavia for further instructions.

Meanwhile, incidents on the frontier are reported to continue. —Reuter.

British Shipping

In the course of his statement in the Commons Mr. Stanley said that with regard to cases in which other parts of the British Commonwealth were concerned, His Majesty's Government will bear in mind the recommendations adopted by the Imperial Conference in 1937 that where undue assistance is being given by foreign Governments, which seriously prejudice British shipping there should be consultation between all Governments concerned.—Reuter.

Another Vacancy In Commons

LONDON, March 28.

Another vacancy has occurred in the House of Commons by the death of Sir George Harvey.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 28.—Mr. Archibald Rowlands, Military Financial Adviser to the Government of India has been appointed Additional Deputy Under-Secretary of State to the Air Ministry.—Reuter's Special.

Nazi Press Jubilant Over Fall Of Madrid

BERLIN, March 29.

The press is jubilant over the fall of Madrid and emphasises that Germany and Italy have contributed greatly to the nationalist victory.

The press repeats assertions that democracies supported the Reds and caused needless prolongation of the war.

"The Hamburger Fremdenblatt" says that the conquest of Madrid is a sign that the future of Spain henceforth is secured as an independent factor in the political development of Europe.

The paper adds that the friendship between nations, which is tested in war, will endure also in peacetime, whatever wiles of seduction and hyprocritical democratic world may use.—Reuter.

DUCE ON FALL OF MADRID

ROME, March 28.

Signor Mussolini appeared on the balcony of the Palazzo Venetia and addressed a crowd of ten thousand.

He said "General Franco's infantry and Italian Legionaries have entered Madrid and the Spanish war can thus be considered finished. It is finished with the collapse of Bolshevism, so will end all enemies of Italy and of Fascism".—Reuter.

FRENCH WARSHIP SEIZED

TANGIERS, March 28.

An unknown warship is reported to have seized the French vessel Lezardrieu near Cape San Antonio.—Reuter.

HITLER CONGRATULATES FRANCO

BERLIN, March 28.

Herr Hitler has telegraphed to General Franco his heartiest congratulations on "Final defeat of nation-destroyer Bolshevism".—Reuter.

REFUGEE CHILDREN AT BARNARDO'S HOME

LONDON, (By Mail).

The first 22 of 150 children refugees from Central Europe whom Dr. Barnardo's Homes offered to take have already arrived and have been distributed among the Homes in the London area.

They are boys and girls between the age of 12 and 14 and although no plans have yet been made for them it is likely that may eventually emigrate to other parts of the Empire when their education is complete.—Reuter.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF MADRID

Tribute By British Newspapers

LONDON, March 29.

Tributes for the heroic defence of Madrid are paid in all newspapers. While the "News Chronicle" blames the British and French Governments' refusal to intervene on the side of the Spanish Government for the fall of the city. Conservative newspapers look to the future rather than the past and anticipate the disappearance of one threat to Europe's peace and dwell on the immensity of General Franco's task of reconstruction and reconciliation.

The "Times" referring to Signor Mussolini's allusion to the barricade between France and Spain meaning the existence of communist power in Spain, says that the barricade is now overthrown and to the Duce in the first place the opportunity falls to work out the pacific implications of its removal.

The "Times" hopes that in the new Spain, "the name of Great Britain will be accorded respect forfeited by those powers that associated themselves with the fallen regime and perhaps affection not easily retained by those who may presume too far upon the assistance they have given to the victors."

The paper concludes suggesting that it is worth considering whether the British Government might not offer some help in the task of succouring the starving millions of Spain.—Reuter.

ADVANCE ON CORDOBA SECTOR

PARIS, March 28.

The nationalist troops are continuing to advance on the Cordoba Sector and have taken Adamiz, according to a message from Burgos. In the central sector nationalists have entered Aranjusz and captured 5,000 prisoners—Reuter.

Problems Of Indian Coal

Over-production In 1938: Grievance Against Railway Board

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The unprecedented over-production of coal during the year 1938, the total output having exceeded 25 millon tons, was referred to the Chairman, Mr. K. Basu, at the annual general meeting of the Indian Mining Federation held to-day

As regards the present and the future of the trade, Mr. Basu said that prices had already considerably sagged and that the future seemed anything but bright.

Mr. Basu characterised the Coal Mines (stowing) Bill as perhaps the most important measure undertaken by the Government of India in recent years for the safety of those working in the mines.

Speaking about the acute wagon shortage experienced by the coal trade from the end of 1937 right up to the middle of 1938, Mr. Basu requested the Railway Board to ensure prompt, regular and adequate supply of wagons for the coal trade.

GRIEVANCE UNREDRESSED

The Chairman pointed out that though the contact between the Railway Board and the coal trade was no doubt more frequent than before, the main grievance of the trade against the Board still remained unredressed. The future of the coal trade, continued Mr. Basu, depended to a large extent on the coal purchase policy of the Railway Board

MILITARY ACTIVE IN PALESTINE

Extensive Operations Over Wide Area

JERUSALEM, March 29.

Extensive military operations over a wide area in the past twentyfour hours have resulted in the arrest of a number of Arabs, including members of rebel "Courts". A notorious gang leader, Fadhri Hamad, has been captured.—Reuter.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO ATTACK ON QUARRY

HAIFA, March 29.

An Arab was killed and five persons, including a woman and three children, wounded when a rebel attacked a Jewish-owned quarry.—Reuter.

HUDSON'S MISSION IN DENMARK

HELSINK, March 29.

Mr. Hudson arrived here this morning and will call during the day on Mr. Eljas Erkko, the Foreign Minister and Mr. Tanner, Finance Minister. Mr. Hudson will spend three days here before leaving for Stockholm.—Reuter.

DEFENCE COUNCIL IN VALENCIA

PARIS, March 28.

Members of the Council of Spanish National Defence have arrived in Valencia, according to a telegram received here. They are believed to be meeting under the chairmanship of General Miaja.—Reuter

POLITICALS RELEASED

MADRID, March 28.

Immediately after the entry of nationalist troops all political prisoners were liberated. They were mostly young Phalangists.

They seized flags and mounted guard at prisons where they were previously incarcerated. Red berets are appearing everywhere as also red black armlets with red arrows which is the badge of Phalangists. Flags are flying everywhere and demonstrators are being held in many places throughout the city.—Reuter.

Japan Captures Wuning

TOKYO, March 29.

Field despatches claim that Wuning on the road to Changsha, Japan's next major objective, has been captured at the point of the bayonet to-day.—Reuter.

KAUNAS, March 28.

"While the foreign policy of the new Government is neutrality and the friendliest possible relations with neighbouring States, the people with the help of their friends will defend their independence in the event of aggression", declared. Prime Minister Cernius in an interview with "Reuter". He added that the Government would closely collaborate with the Baltic States. He concluded that internal reforms affecting the political regime might be expected.—Reuter.

Move For National Front Govt

Eden, Churchill And Duff-Cooper To Raise Question In House Of Commons

LONDON, March 29.

A motion has been placed on the order paper of the House of Commons in the names of Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Duff-Cooper, Col. Amery and thirty other Government supporters suggesting that

in view of the grave dangers with which Britain and the Empire are threatened following successive acts of aggression in Europe and increasing pressure on smaller States,, a National Government should be formed on the widest possible basis and entrusted with full powers over the nation's industry, wealth and man-power.

It is learned that a movement is afoot among other Government supporters to put down an amendment to the motion expressing complete confidence in the action of the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

America Hears Of Indian Aspirations

Miss B. Batlivala's Lecture Before Large Audience In New York Town Hall

(Through News Press Service)

NEW YORK. (By Air Mail)

An enthusiastic and sympathetic audience exceeding 1,300 persons filled Town Hall here on March 6, and heard Miss Bhicoo Batlivala, Indian barrister describe the struggles of India for independence and the advances already made

Miss Batlivala drew generous applause throughout her lecture, indicating that the sentiment of her hearers lies with the hopes and aspirations of the Indian people. The Bombay-born lady barrister sharply denounced the imperialistic programme of the British Government which has enslaved her people and prophesied there will not be peace in the world until imperialism has been wiped off the face of the earth.

IMERIALISM MUST BE ENDED

"The world can never be made safe for democracy until all the nations are free and there is no more exploitation of one peoples by another." Miss Batlivala declared. "The Indian National Congress, with its millions of members, has been the driving force for Indian independence and aims at the liberation of all its people. India has no quarrel with any individuals or the British people. It is the system of imperialist exploitation that she opposes by non-violent methods of resistance."

INDIA IS ANTI-FASCIST

It was made amply clear to the American audience that India stands with the democracies of world and against aggression India is anti-fascist, the speaker stated, and was opposed to the Italian annexation of Abyssinia and deplores the Japanese invasion of China and the fascist rape of Spain. With noticeable pride she said that the Indian people "expressed their sympathy towards nations struggling to save their democracies by sending ambulance units and medical aid to China and Loyalist Spain, and by carrying out the most effective boycott of any nation against Japanese goods."

Miss Batlivala quoted Abraham Lincolon's statement that "No nation is good enough to rule another." and added that "never has that been truer than it is to-day."

INDIA UNDER BRITISH RULE

Describing the condition of India under British rule Miss Batlivala asserted that "since her conquest India has been brought down to the lowest level of culture and economic welfare during the nineteenth century, after five thousand years of continuous history and contribution to world civilization." Indigenous Indian industries were destroyed by unmerciful imperialistic exploitation which sought merely to keep the Indian market for textile and other manufactured goods of the rulers she said.

MISS B. BATLIWALLA

"The great Indian trades of textiles, ship-building, glass and iron smelting, paper-making, fast dyes, etcetera, ceased, and the ruined artisans were driven on to the land and compelled to enter agriculture." Miss Batlivala pointed out. She placed squarely at the door of imperialist exploitation responsibility for the drain of India's wealth and the dire poverty now existing.

Miss Batlivala will end her lecture tour in the United States at the end of April, by which time she will have failed speaking engagements in thirty key cities. She expects to return to England following her tour and remain with her parents there for a while.

FOR CONSPIRING TO COMMIT ARSON

LONDON, March 28.

Eight accused at the Old Bailey who are charged with conspiring to cause explosions and commit arson were all found guilty and sentenced to 17, 15, 14, 12, 10 and seven years penal servitude and the eighth to 18 months' hard labour.—Reuter.

TRUST IN HITLER

COPENHAGEN, March 28.

"We trust in Herr Hitler's declaration that Germany has no more territorial plans in Europe" declared Prime Minister Stauning speaking at Aabenraa which is in the former German territory.

Premier Stauning added "we do not recognise the theories of the frontier moving which is heard here now and again".—Reuter.

POLISH-GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT TO CONTINUE

WARSAW, March 29.

The German Ambassador Herr Von Moltke saw Col. Beck last evening. It is thought that the latter is likely to have assured Herr Von Moltke that the polish Government has no intention of departing from the principles of the Polish-German Non-Aggression Pact of 1934 by joining any aggressive coalition against Germany.

General Skwarczynski in a speech declared that all Poland saw a great crisis coming and emphasised that the Poles must not become involved in any aggressive designs against their neighbours.

He concluded "For our frontiers, our honour and our independence we will fight for victory to the last breath".—Reuter.

They Want Ahmedabad-Model Union

Sholapur Employers' Evidence Before Textile Labour Inquiry Committee

THAT THE AHMEDABAD-MODEL LABOUR UNION, WHICH WHILE AIMING AT AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF LABOUR SAW TO IT THAT THE INDUSTRY DID NOT SUFFER AND ADOPTED ONLY PEACEFUL MEASURES TOWARDS THE FURTHERANCE OF ITS AIMS, WOULD BE WELCOME TO THEM, WAS THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE SHOLAPUR REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE THE TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE IN THE COURSE OF THEIR EVIDENCE.

Answering Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Mr. Hudson, representative of the Vishnu Mills, said that the grain bonuses for regular attendance proved helpful.

The representative of Narsinggirji Mill opined that in his mill, though there was no grain bonus, the attendance did not suffer.

In the course of the evidence it was stated that Mills in Sholapur had sport's clubs attached to them which was not the case elsewhere but was rather the exception.

In the opinion of the witnesses, the fixing of a minimum wage was an impractical proposition as far as one industry and one province alone was concerned. Mr. Gadgil pointed out that the Factory Act was applied in a few select industries in the first instance.

The efficiency of the Sholapur worker could not be improved because of their early training and environments

COST OF LIVING AND WAGES

The cost of living differed between sections of workers. In the case of Mahomedan weavers, who took a non-vegetarian diet, it was perhaps higher and they earned more. The technical school run by the Sholapur workers was closed 10 years ago since the expansion of the industry stopped. The present labour was all trained but it was not efficient.

The reply to a question as to how night-shift was necessitated in 1937-38 by competition from the Hyderabad mills when the prices were going down, it was stated that this was occasioned by the crisis in South India owing to a strike at Madura, when yarn was in demand. Besides it reduced costs. Mr. Ranchodlal thought considerable economics were effected by night shift working.

Mr. Hudson said that economics effected there from were not considerable.

In reply to a question whether the conclusion of the Medical officers in regard to night-shift—that health of workers showed no deterioration—was based on solid facts, it was stated that it was the experience gathered in their day-to-day work of treatment of cases.

STANDARDIZATION OF WAGES

Asked if the Bombay wages could be applied in Sholapur in the face of local advantages and disadvantages Mr. Hudson said that it should be applicable with reference to local conditions.

Answering Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Ranchodlal, stated that Sholapur workers were not responsive to training.

RECOGNITION OF UNIONS

Asked what would be their attitude towards unions under the new Act (Trades Disputes Bill) under the provisions of which a union would be a representative union if it has 25 per cent membership. Mr. Ranchodlal stated they would be forced to accept it but they would have to agitate against 'restrictions.'

Asked whether it was stated in the constitution of the local union in Sholapur that its creed was "violence" the member said it was not so but members were trained by so-called Labour leaders.'

In Ahmedabad the Labour was peaceful and did not resort to "tactics."

In Sholapur they kept contact with workers through departmental heads.

They were aggreeable to a double shift working ending by midnight if the shifts were of 8-1/2 hrs. each.

Only 15 days' notice of closure of night-shift should be given.

Three months' notice was considered too long.

There was no provision for regular annual leave.

WORKERS' COMPLAINT

Questioned regarding a general complaint made before the Committee that the workers were subjected to assaults by jobber in the Laxmi Mills it was replied that no such complaint was brought to the notice of the authorities, and it would be dealt with if it was brought to their attention by the workers.

Replying to Mr. Khandubhai Desai, they stated that information regarding number of dobbies and jackards machines in each mill was a trade secret.

Asked the percentages of their sales in Nizams territory in support of their contention that their trade was affected by competition from the area, they said the trade was carried on through merchants and they would supply the information later.

Asked how the Sholapur workers who drifted to Bombay and Ahmedabad proved equal efficient with the workers at those places, Mr. Ranchodlal said that if the Sholapur workers were not there, efficiency at the places would be still better.

Mr. Desai asked whether in case wages were increased in Sholapur, the workers go elsewhere.

If conditions such as Railway freights were equalised to Bombay and Ahmedabad standard, they would pay comparatively equal wages in Sholapur in case equal efficiency-level was guaranteed at all the places.

In answer to a question how different wages for the same work in the mills in Sholapur could be justified it was replied that the matter was being investigated. They were anxious to deal with standardisation of wages. Mr. Ranchodlal said, it depended on the proximity of mills to town!

Figures quoted indicated that for every one worker employed in Ahmedabad, 1.14 were employed in Bombay and 1.63 in Sholapur.

COMPETITION FROM NIZAM'S DOMINION

Replying to Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, on a question whether the statement that they suffered from competition from the Nizam's Dominion, was not an assumption on their part they said they did not expect the figures would be called in.

They could not supply figures of percentage of cotton imported from the Nizam's territory.

Rationalisation was one of the measures for dealing with bad conditions. If the depression continued they feared that mills would close down.

PROTECTION TO WORKERS

In reply to an enquiry made by the same member whether it was a fact that a weaving master in Laxmi Mills rushed with a knife on a worker they replied they would investigate such cases if brought to their notice.

They assured protection to the workers in case they stated facts.

The system of stopping maternity allowances for even one day's absence was not prevalent in all the mills. It was only observed in Sholapur Mills.

They welcomed the Ahmedabad type of union, where only peaceful methods were followed and no disaffection and violence were preached.

Asked whether the member knew that there were 139 strikes in Ahmedabad whether it was war to end war, and whether they would not object to strikes, Mr. Ranchodlal said they would not object if they were declared after exhausting all other avenues.

In reply to Mr. S. D. Saklatwala they said that they would be prepared to reply if the substance of the allegations made before the Committee by workers 'in Camera' was supplied to them.

They were agreeable to investigations of the conditions of industry.

They could not make any progress in regard to rationalisation on account of the inefficient standard of the workers at Sholapur . Worker opposed rationalisation on the advice of leaders who told them that it would be more work on the one hand, and starvation to workers on the other hand.

OUTSIDE GUIDANCE

Because of the 'apathy' and lack of education' of workers they would not object to proper guidance by outsiders.

They would prefer to deal with a union dealing with unorganised labour.

There was no union which could deliver the goods at Sholapur. The local union did not attempt promotion of workers interests on the model of unions in England.

They promised to supply dividend figures since 1930 to the Committee.

The examination of Sholapur witnesses concluded late in the evening.

To-day (Thursday) the examination of the Indian Merchants' Chamber representatives will be resumed.

Parsis' Threat Of Satyagraha Against Prohibition

Hold Huge Meeting At C. J. Hall

Wine Absolutely Essential For Religious Ceremonies

The implacable hostility of the Parsis to the Government's policy of total prohibition, coupled with a threat to resort to "Satyagraha" by way of protest, was expressed at a public meeting held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Wednesday evening.

The meeting was convened under the joint auspices of the Parsi Panchayat and several other organisations, Mr. M. P. Khareghat presiding.

A very large number of Parsis turned out and filled the Hall to its capacity. Many of them who could not get any space, waited outside and listened to the speeches, broadcasted by loud-speakers.

Resolutions were passed asserting that the policy of total prohibition was detrimental to the economic interests of the community and would be tantamount to an attack on their religious liberty.

Mr. Khareghat observed that it was a pity that the Bombay Government should have embarked upon the plan to prohibit any kind of liquor, regardless of the views of the Parsi community, which would be forced to bear tremendous losses. He did not object to the eradication of the evil of drunkenness prevalent among the illiterate masses. The Parsis never indulged in extremes so that the drink evil did not suit among them. Why then, he asked, should the Parsis also be forced to give up drinking, which they had been doing for centuries

RELIGIOUS ISSUE.

The President then referred to the religious scriptures to show that the use of wine in ceremonies had been enjoined upon the Parsis, by their religion. He asked the Government to desist from straining the religious feelings of the community.

Further he said that prohibition would deprive hundreds of Parsis, of their means of livelihood and add to the number of those, who were dependent upon doles.

He finally appealed to the Government to give up their "fad" and utilise their ability in carrying out other activities calculated to improve national well-being.

QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION RECALLED.

Sirdar Dastoor Noshirwan Kaikobad, the High Priest of the Parsis in Deccan, moved a resolution condemning the introduction of Prohibition in the City, the enforcement of which would result in a loss of 140 lakhs to the Government necessitating the imposition of ruinous taxes on property and charitable trusts. It was also stated that it would cripple the finances of the Corporation giving a set back to all the progressive civic schemes.

The resolution further stated that enforcement of Prohibition was a violation of the Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 and interfered with the religious beliefs, rites and practices of the Parsis.

LOSS OF INVESTED CAPITAL.

Finally the resolution expressed the view that the prohibition plan would entail a loss of employment to a large number of Parsis engaged in the liquor trade. The total loss of invested capital had been estimated at Rs. 80 lakhs.

Dastoor Noshirwan quoted scriptures to show that the use of wine was absolutely essential in their ceremonies. The Parsis would strenuously resist any attack on their religious practices. He exhorted the Parsis to organise themselves and fight against the unjust policy of the Government, which he described as nothing short of "tyranny."

PROF. DAVAR'S VIEW.

Prof. S. Davar expressed the opinion that from the financial viewpoint, Prohibition would be a complete failure. The Government's proposal to levy a 10 per cent. tax on property would upset the economic and industrial well-being of the City and would impose an unjust burden on a limited number of property-owners, including poor owners, and charity trusts, who hold property for the benefit of the poor. This precipitate action of the Government would cause great hardships and unemployment among the Parsis.

The Parsi religion, he said, advised taking of wine in moderation. He challenged anybody to show a single example of drunkenness among the Parsis. The Government had no right to interfere with their personal and religions liberty.

OUT FOR LEGAL FIGHT.

He warned the Government of consequences of taking a hasty step. He said that Parsis would fight tooth and nail the curtailment of their economic and religious liberty and if need be, would bring the issue to the Federal Court or ultimately to the Privy Council.

Among others who addressed the gathering were Dr. Saher, Dastoor Kutar, Sir Byramji Jijibhoy and Khan Bahadur M. Dadachanji.

PROCESSION.

After the meeting was over, a procession was taken out, which went up to Dhobi Talao, shouting slogans against the Government.

At Chira Bazar, some of the Hindu inhabitants shouted back and a altercation was averted by the timely arrival of a contingent of police.

RESISTANCE TO FURTHER AGGRESSION ONLY COURSE

Eden's Broadcast To Australia

LONDON, March 29.

Mr. Anthony Eden, broadcasting to Australia, said that events this month by their stark and sudden tragedy, had imposed a lesson upon all statesmen and all lands. There was now universal agreement as to the peril which confronted all.

It was a peril based on the tyrannical abuse of power in this smash and garb new world. The state of affairs which now confronted them admitted no disguise.

For some powers, force was the only determining factor of policy. While such a state of mind existed, no course was left to peace-loving nations but to unite in resistance to further aggression.—Reuter.

FIRST PLANK IN NATIONAL EMANCIPATION

(Continued from Page 1).

this policy of Government. The Prime Minister was surprised at the fact that there were some who claimed that it was their right to drink, inspie of the fact that it has been proved scientifically that alcohol is injurious to health.

It was the moral duty of the Government to prevent individuals from becoming a menace to society.

Continuing the Prime Minister stated that Alcohol was the mother of all evils. Statistics taken by competent authorities had shown that idleness, disorder, disease and crime was to considerable degree traceable to the evil of drink. The Prime Minister deplored the fact that in a country where only a a few years ago drinking alcohol was considered one of the deadliest sins, it was slowly becoming fashionable to drink. If this was not stopped in time, he shuddered to think of the future of the country.

SUCCESS ELSEWHERE.

The Prime Minister then referred to the success that had met the various schemes of prohibition introduced by the Bombay Government in different parts of the Province. There were visible signs of improvement in the mode of living. People who were perpetually indebted had found it possible to make both ends meet. They had begun wearing better clothes, taking better food and looking clean and tidy.

Concluding the Prime Minister appealed to the workers of Bombay to wholeheartedly co-operate with the Congress Ministry in eradicating the Drink evil.

AMERICA VS. INDIA.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, said that India to-day was better ready for the introduction of Total Prohibition than America was in 1919. It was entirely due to the delay in the introduction of Prohibition that it proved a failure in America.

Meeting the argument of those who said that Prohibition was curtailment of individual rights, the Revenue Minister said that Prohibition in its very essence implied compulsion, but compulsion was a necessity in an instance like this. It was the duty of Govment to protect a man against his own propensities when such propensities were injurious to the community. That was what the Government of Bombay was trying to do. Liquor trade was slowly becoming a menace to the public life of the country and it was the duty of those interested in the future of the Indian people to kill the demon of drink as early as possible.

FIRST PLANK.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, emphasised the Political importance of prohibition as the first plank in national emancipation. Great nations, with unwieldy strength and huge populations had sunk into degradation and lost their manhood by becoming the victims of intoxicants. Through prohibition the men and women of India would regenerate their decaying powers, and so become a power to be reckoned with. ...

IN WORKERS' INTERESTS.

Messrs. Joglekar and Dange explained to the workers how Prohibition was entirely in the interests of the workers and so deserved their wholehearted co-operation. They said that they were in honour bound to assist the women volunteers in all possible manner when they approached their houses for propaganda.

A SHORT STORY.

Summer Camp

BY STANLEY CORDELL

Cary's fears that Sydna might not like the camp on Eagle Lake were dissipated when he saw her expression. She was a city-bred girl and had never displayed more than a casual interest in country people or country environment.

"It's heavenly, Cary! Oh, we're going to love it here!"

The anxious expression left Cary's face. He took his wife into his arms. "Darling if you knew how good that makes me feel. Remember when I came home last week and told you I'd located a cute place up on Eagle Lake, and I wanted you to see it? I tried not to appear overly enthusiastic. I wanted you to decide for yourself. Well, this is the camp and you do like it, and boy, am I glad!"

So they bought the camp and moved their things up the next week. Their nearest neighbour was down the shore a quarter of a mile. In front of them was the lake; behind, deep woods. The camp was sturdily built of sidings, stained a deep brown. There was a paneled living-room with stone fireplace and overhead rafters, a dining-room, kitchen, bath, two bedrooms and a wide screened-in porch running the entire length of the building.

Sydna enthusiastically busied herself indoors with drapes and furniture arrangements, and Cary indulged himself in an orgy of landscaping. It was good to be outdoors again, good to feel an axe in his hands to smell sweetness of newly turned earth. He was a country boy by birth; it was in his blood. But the urge to become a great artist was in his blood too. Seven years ago he had gone to the city, broke, eager, ambitious. He had worked hard, suppressing all of his other instincts and desires, and now he had achieved success. He had a contract to do magazine covers. He could live where he liked, indulging his whims. Confident of his ability, secure.

The summer passed quickly. The small vestige of doubt that had lingered in Cary's mind regarding Sydna's adaptability and continued fondness for their new life vanished completely. She became, if anything, more enthusiastic. There was colour in her cheeks, a sparkle in her eyes.

Every day, they went swimming. Cary built a small, portable pier, bought a power launch and they explored the lake. They watched the flowers grow that Cary had planted. They picked berries and reveled in the fresh vegetables from their small garden. They became acquainted with their neighbours, the Wrens, and spent gay evenings together. After noons Cary worked, and found that concentration was easy and that the quality of his drawings had improved.

September came and with it a week of blustering winds and chilly weather. Sydna noticed that Cary went about with a thoughtful look on his face. She said nothing, merely waited, not knowing what to expect, but knowing from experience that something important was on his mind.

'Look," he said one evening when they were sitting before a roaring fire with the wind howling about the eaves, "what do you say we stay up here all winter?" He got up and crossed to the door, placing his hand over the crack between jamb and panel. "We could tack some weather-stripping on here to shut off this draft. Weather-strip the windows, too. Buy a couple of oil heaters. With them and the fireplace we'd snug as could be."

Sydna closed her finger on the book she had been reading. "What about the water freezing?"

"I've thought of that, too. We could disconnect the electric system and put in a hand pump. Drain it nights, prime it mornings. That way she wouldn't freeze and we could get along. Boy, would it be swell!"

"Well, then, let's try it."

By the middle of October the heaters were installed, the weather-stripping tacked on and the hand pump in use. Cary was delighted. He loved it, loved the minor hardships, the cold frosty mornings, the cozy evenings before the fire.

November came. Indian summer passed. The temperature dropped. Curiously, the house was no longer snug. Drafts appeared in unexpected places, the uninsulated walls were always cold. The oil heaters needed tending twice a day. The fireplace was a greedy monster, demanding more and more wood. Neither Cary nor Sydna had the proper clothing for outdoor comfort.

Snow came toward the end of November. The car was stalled until such time as Cary could hire men to dig it out. It was a two mile trek to the store.

Cary's enthusiasm cooled. He said nothing, but he no longer sang mornings when he built the fire. Curiously he was unhappy without knowing why. But later he did know. He was unhappy because he felt guilty, and he felt guilty because he was not contented with leading this hardened life to which he felt he belonged.

Fortunately, Cary was honest if nothing else. At the end of the first week in December he admitted defeat. "It's no use, honey. It's a summer camp. It wasn't built for winter. We wouldn't be happy living here till spring."

Sydna laughed with a strange, happy note in her voice. "Darling", she cried, coming into his arms, "Remember the day you suggested staying up here all winter? I tried to appear enthusiastic. I didn't want to disappoint you. I wanted you to find out for yourself."

Cary started at her. "Oh, I do love it, Cary, but it is a summer camp, and we'll always appreciate it more by leaving in the Fall and returning in the spring. That's the only way anything can be appreciated fully. Well, you've found out for yourself, and boy, am I glad!"

Cary grinned and held her close. He no longer felt guilty. "Remember the day I asked you to marry me? Well, you said yes, and boy, am I—lucky!"

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Speaker Warns Legislators

Preparations For Anti-Constitution Day In Rangoon

RANGOON, March 29.

In the House of Representatives today the speaker admonished members who he said must "profess the policy of constitution-wrecking outside the House" when U Thi, whip of Dr. Ba Maw's party informed the Speaker that his party would abstain from Saturday's meeting of the House.

The Speaker declined to adjourn the sitting adding: "members should observe the constitution as long as they are in the House."

The movement for the celebration of an "Anti-constitution day" on April 1 on a wide scale gathers strength. Private bus services will be suspended for one hour on Saturday following a decision reached at a meeting of the All-Burma Motor Vehicles Association.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Take It from Me, That's One Way to Save Work on a Picture By BUD FISHER

BUT I THOUGHT YOU SAID YOU WAS GONNA MAKE A PAINTING OF A COW GRAZING IN A FIELD!
I DID! HERE IT IS! I JUST FINISHED IT!
I DON'T SEE ANY COW! LOOKS LIKE A LINE JUST PAINTED ACROSS THE CANVAS! WHAT'S IT SUPPOSED TO BE?
THAT'S THE HORIZON! THE TOP PART IS THE SKY AND THE BOTTOM IS THE FIELD!
FIELD? WHERE'S THE GRASS?
THE COW ATE IT!
WELL, THEN WHERE'S THE COW?
YOU DON'T THINK SHE'D BE SUCH A FOOL AND STAY THERE WHEN THE GRASS IS ALL GONE, DO YOU?

Political Servicemen For Provincial Administration

Dr. Khan Saheb Condemns Central Government Methods

PESHAWAR, March 29.

An assurance that he was trying his best to exclude all the military element that was present in the Judicial Department of the Province, and that he was in communication with the Central Government on the matter with a view to having a separate cadre for the province, was given by the Premier, Dr. Khan Sahib, when replying to the cut-motion of Mr. Abdur Rabnishtar on the demand under "Administration of Justice."

Dr. Khan Sahib condemned the Central Government's policy of importing political servicemen into the provincial administration, particularly into the Judicial Department.

Replying to a criticism that he was not aware of the law, the Premier humorously remarked that his mind was detached from it. But he was reading a few tales of Lenin entitled "My Three Days of Law" (Laughter), and following the example of that "noble gentleman, Mahatma Gandhi, who is responsible for inspiring the younger generation to adopt practical methods for the freedom of the country."

Only four cut-motions were discussed out of 110 relating to 33 demands for grants during the past three days. Guillotine fell to-day at 2-45 p.m., when all the demands under various heads were passed.

LEAKING ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

The new Assembly Chamber for the first time presented a queer sight both yesterday and to-day with the roofs of the hall, lobbies and lounges leaking at numerous points following a heavy rain. What added humour to the situation was that all sorts of cans, and receptacles hastily improvised, some being put even on the members' benches, received incessant rain drops the proceedings being conducted amidst the "Tap, Tap" of the droplets.

An adjournment motion on behalf of a Congress Member to discuss the leakage in the Chamber has been tabled, which will be taken up to-morrow.—United Press.

A Dangerous Thing

The Premier continued: "Force is a very dangerous thing. You cannot coerce people by force. Mutual goodwill, honesty and the gaining of confidence of the people, are the only solution".

RAIDS AND DACOITIES IN BANNU

Frontier Government's Special Measures

PESHAWAR: March 28.

The "United Press" learns that the Frontier Government are taking very shortly special measures to meet the menacing problem of the increasing number of raids, kidnappings and dacoities in Bannu and D. I. Khan districts.

Arrangements for the posting of 12 extra platoons of the Frontier Constabulary, under the control of the Government of India, at various points in the two districts are already complete. It is further learnt that efforts for posting four more such platoons are being made.

Mr. Bhagwan Dutt, Vice-President of the D. I. Khan City Congress Committee, interviewed the Finance Minister, Diwan Bhanjuram Gandhi, in connection with the panicky situation in the villages of D. I. Khan district.—United Press.

LEAVE TRIBAL AREA ALONE

People Cannot Be Coerced By Force, Says Premier Khan Saheb

PESHAWAR, March 28.

Important observations on the tribal problem were made by the Premier, Dr. Khan Saheb, in the Frontier Legislature to-day when he replied to the debate on the demand for grant of Rs. 30,55,000 in respect of police.

Leave Them Alone

The Premier said: "The disturbances in tribal territory are a misfortune to our Province, I have expressed the view officially and non-officially that the only solution is that the Tribal area and the people who are owners of that land should be left alone (shouts of "hear, hear") and we must create a line of defence between the settled and the tribal areas. I am sure that if this is done I have every hope that this question, which is within the reach of the Provincial Government will be settled very amicably".

Growing girls need all the care that a thoughtful mother can give them. Your daughter's delicate system must be protected if it is to develop its full womanly functions. Avoid harsh laxative doses. Give only California Syrup of Figs, the safe laxative for children. California Syrup of Figs has a natural, gentle action that cannot possibly do harm. Children love its pleasant taste.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

THE SAFE LAXATIVE FOR CHILDREN

Madras Assembly

"MOCKERY OF NON-VIOLENCE"

MADRAS, March 28.

The Labour and Industries policy of the Madras Government with special reference to the Police intervention in a Mill strike leading to lathi charges and firing were discussed in the Assembly this evening when about 15 cut motions were moved in respect of the demand for Industries for Rs. 1,908,300.

POLICE INTERVENTION JUSTIFIED

Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari answering charges levied against the Government's policy of making the Police intervene to put down strikes, characterised the stay-in strikes and such forms of obstructive tactics as the "mockery of non-violence." He declared that there was positive violence in such tactics. Gandhiji had declared these as out and out illegal.

These were not methods of collective bargaining by non-violent direct action towards settling a dispute. Such tactics constituted disobedience of the State Laws rather than a strike against particular managements which any Government had to meet with their resources.

The Premier further said that if Labour leaders assured the Government that these tactics would not be employed the Government would assure against Police intervention with peaceful picketing. The cut motion was withdrawn and the demand granted.

BIHAR MUSLIM WAKFS

Markets And Dealers Bill In Bihar Assembly

PATNA: March 29.

The Budget Session of the Bihar Legislative Assembly will terminate on March 31 next. It will again commence from April 4, when the official Bills, including those that were sent to Select Committees will be taken up.

The Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister of Education, Development and Employment, has sponsored two Bills: the Bihar Muslim Wakfs Bill and the Bihar Markets and Dealers Bill, and he intends moving former on April 4.

The object of this first Bill is to ensure the proper administration of Wakfs in strict accordance with the Muhammadan law and in consonance with the wishes of their founders. The means proposed in this Bill to ensure this end is the establishment with certain powers of a Wakf Board, the entire cost of which will be paid by levying a contribution from Wakf estates varying as circumstances may require.

The Bihar Markets and Dealers Bill, 1939, proposes to provide for better control and regulation of markets, and for the licensing of shops and certain kinds of dealers in the province of Bihar. As a first step in this direction, it is proposed to register all markets and fairs and to license all dealers in goods. The main objects of the Bill are to improve marketing conditions generally by providing for better shelter, water-supply and sanitary arrangements for men and cattle and agricultural produce entering the markets, and for the elimination of malpractices, and also to improve the position of producers, traders and other functionaries in registered markets by eliminating casually irresponsible interlopers who are not only a menace to the producers, but who endanger the livelihood of the persons operating in the markets, and at the same time, limit the activities of these persons and other touts operating in the immediate neighbourhood of the markets.—United Press.

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST A C. P. MINISTER

Kedar's Notice Of Motion At Party Meeting

NAGPUR, March 29.

Great importance is attached to the meeting of the Congress Assembly Party to-morrow, as, it is stated, besides consideration of the question of taking disciplinary action against three members of the party, the working of the C. P. Ministry will be subjected to close examination by a section of the party.

It is learnt that Mr. T. J. Kedar proposes to bring forward a motion of no-confidence in one of the Ministers at the party's meeting to-morrow and that he has notified his intention to the Party Leader, Pandit R. S. Shukla.

It is likely that the deliberations may be protracted.—A. P.

FUTURE OF BIHAR ZEMINDARIS

Move For Legislative Measures

PATNA, March 29.

It is understood that the Bihar Government propose to introduce two official resolutions in both Houses of Legislature to discuss the question of acquisition by Government of Zemindari estates throughout the Province. Resolutions are understood to be of a non-commital character the object of which will be to sound public opinion on the subject after which if opinion is found largely in favour of taking steps by Government for the acquisition of Zemindari estates, the Government might consider the feasibility of introducing legislation on those lines.

A report appearing in certain sections of the Press that Government intend to introduce Legislative measure to the above effect shortly is without foundation. Government spokesmen have made it clear more than once on the floor of the house and also in his public speeches that total abolition of Zemindari was impractical from an economic viewpoint.

Notice of a private bill, however, has been given recently embodying provisions for the acquisition by Government of Zemindari estates, which are intended to be essentially of a permissive character.—A. P.

SALES TAX IN MADRAS

Deputations Of Commercial Bodies Wait On Premier

MADRAS, March 29.

A deputation on behalf of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and 13 affiliated commercial bodies waited on the Premier this afternoon at the Secretariat to protest against the proposed Sales Tax and request the Government to drop the bill.

The Premier is understood to have informed the deputationists that he could neither drop nor postpone the Bill but agreed to consider the suggestion that evidence should be recorded from representatives of commercial bodies at the Select Committee stage.

Earlier the Premier received a number of other deputationist from commercial bodies both from the city and mofussil. Most of them presented memorandum opposing the Sales Tax.

The Premier had long discussions with them and is understood to have told them that some of their representations would be considered at the Select Committee stage.—A. P.

BENGAL LAND REVENUE

Commission Leaves For England

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The Bengal Land Revenue Commission concluded the recording of evidence yesterday. For the next three days the Commission will have private sittings for arriving at a tentative conclusion.

Sir Francis Floud, Chairman of the Commission, flies to London on April 1, while two other members follow him at the end of April. These members will be joined in England early in May by the Maharaja of Burdwan, and Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin.

The Commission will reassemble in Calcutta in October next.

IN ENGLAND

During their stay in England the Commission will have further deliberations, and the preliminary drafting of a certain portion of the report will be undertaken. Effort will also be made to obtain from the Information Bureau of the League of Nations the latest position in regard to land reforms in other countries.

After consideration of the fresh materials available, the Commission propose to visit the United Provinces and the Punjab between November 18 and December 10. The Commission will thereafter write their final report to be presented to the Government. The report is expected to be signed by the end of March 1940.—United Press.

WHO CREATES RACIAL HATRED?

Indian Merchants' Reply To Grigg

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have issued the following statement in connection with the attack on Indian businessmen by the Hon. Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member of the Government of India, during the course of the Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly:

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have seen with the deepest regret the statement made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member condemning what he calls the big business of India. The Hon. the Finance Member during his regime has acted against the best interests of the industries and commerce the country and has practic declared himself an opponent Indian merchants and industrialists. There was no necessity for him to go out of his way and attack the big business as he has done in his last speech in the Assembly and to attack also the Leader of the Opposition in whom the commercial community have full faith and confidence. Sir James Grigg refers to Indian businessmen as exploiters

WHO CREATES RACIAL HATRED?

It is, however, not the Indian exploiters who harm the country, but the exploiters coming from outside who have no interest in the country and who have no sympathies with the people. It is extremely wrong and cruel to say that racial hatred has been engendered by Indian businessmen as in this country both Indian and English businessmen have pulled on all along very well together. If there are differences of opinion with regard to certain theories or methods of procedure this should not be made to mean that there is any racial hatred. The Committee hope and trust that Sir James Grigg will feel before he leaves the shores of India that he has done an injustice in his above remarks and withdraw them.

RAJBHOJ INTERVIEWS INDORE RULER

INDORE, March 28.

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, the Harijan leader, had an interview with His Highness the Maharaja and Sir S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister, of Indore. In the course of the interview Mr. Rajbhoj conveyed to Highness the gratitude of the Harijan community for his latest order prescribing rules for the entry of the Harijans into all the State temples. This order implements the Royal Proclamation of March 1, 1938, which was in the nature of a Charter of civic and religious rights for Harijans.

His Highness is reported to have expressed his keen desire for the welfare of all sections of his subjects, particularly the poor and down-trodden Harijans. He is confident that sustained endeavours on the part of Harijans themselves would remove the social and economic disabilities under which they are labouring.

Sir S. M. Bapna pointed out that the State was doing all that was possible to implement the Royal Proclamation through a Central Committee and Pergana Committees and by the appointment of 'Pracharaks' for helping the Harijans to improve their lot.

Mr. Rajbhoj also met Col. Dinanath, Minister-in-Attendance, Indore.—United Press.

SAHAJANAND'S CALL FOR UNITY

A. I. Kisan Sabha To Meet At Gaya

Swami Sahjanand Saraswati President All-India Kisan Sabha has issued the following:

On behalf of the All-India Kisan Sabha I most cordially invite the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Provincial Trade Unions and other labour unions to send in their representatives to attend the fourth ssion of the All-India Kisan Sabha to be held on the 9th and 10th April at Gaya. I also invite the All-India Congress Socialist party and its provincial branches to kindly send their representatives. I would further invite prominent "communist" leaders engaged in labour or other political activities to attend the session.

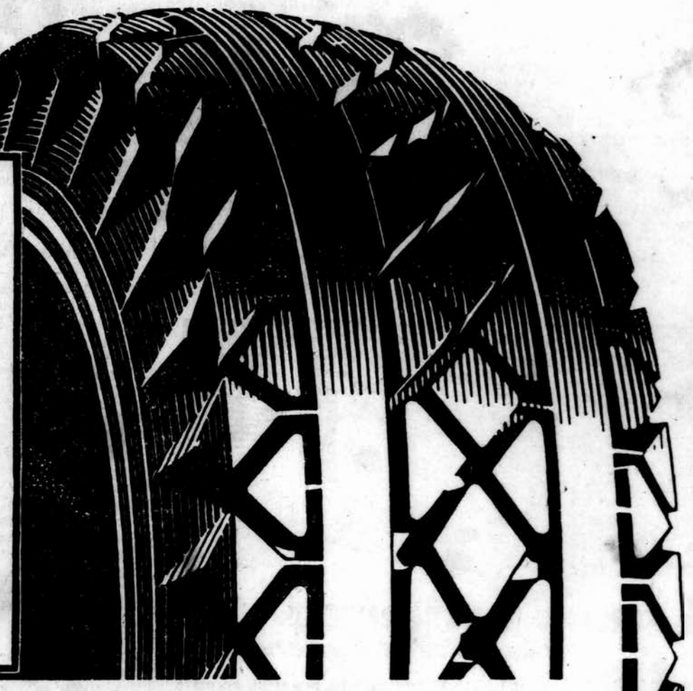
I need not emphasise the point that the solidarity among Kisans and labourers is the "sine qua non" for the achievement of the objective, which the Kisans and labourers are striving for and the "Communists" and Socialists are aiming at.

I Cover Another Town

(Continued from page 6.)

repetition. It is about the Munich Pact and I consider it quite in a class by itself. Four statesmen are playing bridge. Chamberlain partners Deladier, and Hitler is with Mussolini. Chamberlain deals and shouts: "Three Spades." Hitler: "One Club." Deladier: "Five Spades" Mussolini: "Two Clubs." To which Chamberlain says in a soft voice: "I pass." It was worth coming all the way to Calcutta just to hear this story.

To meet the brutal punishment of today's driving you need the TOUGH tread of this great tyre.



MODERN paved highways, as well as rough country roads, produce a punishing, grinding-away effect on tyre treads—especially at today's increased driving speeds. But the TOUGH, sure-traction tread of Goodyear's ALL-WEATHER TREAD tyre is built to meet these demands for stout strength and long wear. See your Goodyear Dealer and fit a full new set of these famous tyres.

More People, the World Over, Ride on Goodyear Tyres Than on Any Other Make

GOODYEAR

MADE IN INDIA

56

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Parsis And Prohibition

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My countrymen, I wish you to think for a while most calmly, clearly and dispassionately, why Parsis in Bombay are so wholly and bitterly opposed to Total and Immediate Prohibition, as also against the highest taxation now imposed in Bombay. They resent this singling out of Bombay—the headquarters of their race—for this heaviest toll in the land.

At the outset, let me say, that this writer has been an absolute abstainer for the last thirty-five years; and has done his bit in the cause of Temperance. To-day, he deems it his duty to place before his countrymen the views and sentiments of his co-religionists, so as to avoid bitterness and ensure better understanding, amongst the denizens of this City and the Authorities.

What Parsis deeply resent is the Discriminating attitude of the present Bombay Government in singling out Drink as a vice, and selecting only one Provincial capital, Bombay, for exacting the highest toll! They contend,

(1) Why Government allows the Sutta Khel to flourish?

(2) Why the Authorities permit Race Course betting?

(3) Why the Congress Cabinet tolerates ruinous speculation in the Share, Cotton and Seed Markets?

What the Parsis pointedly ask is this:—

(1) Is not the Sutta-Khel more ruinous than drink?

(2) Is it not practised by the humblest man in the city?

(3) Is it not indulged in even by men, women and boys, who never visit a liquor shop?

(4) Is it not draining the slender incomes of the poor workers, peons, etc.?

(5) Day in and day out, has that valiant journalist, Benjamin Guy Horniman, raised his powerful pen against the terrible evils of Sutta-Khel. Has the Congress Cabinet invited his co-operation?

(6) Has the Congress organisation raised its voice or moved its little finger against this pest?

(7) Why have these Congress Johnnies evaded their solemn duty to fight this pest; and why are they so vociferous in regard to Prohibition, are the pertinent questions put by the Parsi in the street?

Lakhs of people go to the races, and lakhs indulge in betting even from their street corners. Those who never touch liquor, are also gambling in this fashion. Does it not drain their income? Does it not deprive their children of their legitimate quantity of corn and oil and milk? What has the B.P.C.C. done in this direction? What volunteer corps is raised to fight this betting pest? None, please, none!

Parsis pointedly ask, why this Congress Ministry tolerates ruinous speculation in Share, Cotton, and Seed Markets? If the Congress is out for real Shuddhi—true purification,—why allow this manipulation and daylight ruination?

They say, Bombay is a cosmopolitan city. The same cannot be said of Poona, Nagpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Patna, Cuttack or Peshawar. Why have these predominantly Hindu and Muslim cities dropped out; and why is Bombay alone selected? Why is Madras to have a partial, twenty per cent., prohibition; and Bombay cent per cent. immediate prohibition? Why this unjust discrimination, is what the Parsis deeply resent.

(1) Bombay is the Headquarters of the Parsi race.

(2) They number a hundred thousand in all; and half of their population reside in Bombay.

(3) It is really unfortunate that they are principal holders of liquor and toddy trade in Bombay.

(4) Drink is an evil, and is ruinous to workers.

(5) But are not the Sutta-Khel and the horse-betting and the Share and Cotton speculation ruinous to people—the first two more widespread and more deadly than drink?

(6) If the Congress Government stands for Equity and Shuddhi, how can it enforce total and immediate Prohibition in Bombay, which hits the Parsis the most; and tolerate Sutta-Khel, Racing and rank speculation in Share, Cotton and other markets?

(7) If the Cabinet, the Congress and my countrymen will consider these points calmly, clearly and dispassionately, they will realise how the Parsis are smarting under this discriminating attitude of the Government, which is attempting to extract the highest toll from the smallest community in the land, that has given its best sons and savings to Mother Hind.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Language For Broadcasting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that at a Meeting of Radio Listeners and Licence Holders recently held under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Radio Listeners' Guild, a resolution, stressing the need for the transmission from the Bombay Broadcasting Station to be only in Marathi or Gujarati in addition to English, and not in any other language, was passed.

Without questioning either the bona fides of the Listeners' Guild or the representative character or strength of the said Meeting, may I point out that the resolution is most misleading and shows a lack of understanding of the requirements of Listeners in this Presidency. It was said that out of 17,000 licence holders in the Bombay Presidency 12,000 were in Bombay City alone, and since a majority of the Licensees understood Marathi there was no reason why the Broadcasts should not be in that language instead of in Urdu which was neither the language of the City nor of the Province.

In support of this demand it was said that in Bengal and Madras the broadcasts were made in Bengali and Tamil respectively, in addition to English. It is not my intention to champion any language but as one whose daily business it is to make contacts with Radio Licensees and prospective Radio Owners I may safely assert that I am in a better position to gauge the requirements and tastes of Listeners in this Presidency than individuals or a group of dissatisfied licensee. Our interests in this matter are identical with those of the general public. Surely no Radio Dealer can afford to misinterpret the wishes of the Listeners at large!

In support of my arguments I shall not draw upon my imagination but strictly restrict them to uncontroversial facts and figures which have been arrived at by All-India Radio, whose conclusions in the absence of statistics to the contrary, cannot be questioned. As a result of the questionnaire issued last year by All-India Radio Bombay to bona fide Listeners, it was found that out of 7,000 replies received by them, 2,500 wanted transmissions in Hindustani, 1,700 wanted them in Gujarati and 1,500 in Marathi. It is also incorrect to say that out of 12,000 licence holders in Bombay City a majority of them understood Marathi. The results of the questionnaire clearly show that about 2,500 Listeners claim Gujarati as their mother tongue whereas only 1,500 licensees understood Marathi.

In the absence of reliable statistics to the contrary these figures may be taken as a fairly correct index of the public mind. I do not suggest that broadcasts should only be made in Hindustani but there is no gainsaying the fact that it is the language more commonly used and understood in this Presidency than either Gujarati or Marathi In making this statement I am not alone, since the Congress, which has by far the largest following and governs seven Provinces support the claim of Hindustani to be the "lingua franca" of India. I am not averse to broadcasts being made in Gujarati or Marathi, as well as in Hindustani until such time as the latter permeates every town, village and home in this Presidency as the mother tongue of the people.

Referring to the other suggestion made at the Meeting, one recommended the opening of a new station at Ahmedabad solely for Gujarati programmes and the conversion of the Bombay Station for broadcasting Marathi programmes! My Association has been consistently pressing the Central Government to spend more money on the local station with a view to improving the quality and reception of programmes broadcast at present, but due to lack of funds this in not immediately possible. If Government cannot find the money for the development and needs of the existing stations is it reasonable to ask for a new station to be erected at Ahmedabad? If there is enough money then by all means let Government build many more than a station at Ahmedabad to serve the local requirements of Gujarat and Kathiawar and have another at Poona for the Marathi speaking people and so on but it is absurd to suggest that Bombay be converted into a local station for Maharashtrians!

I certainly agree with the suggestions that the Government of India should devise ways and means for the manufacture of cheap Radio Sets in the country. My Association is shortly approaching the Central Government with proposals for the commencement of the manufacture of Radio Sets in India which scheme we shall release to the Press when convenient.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

Bombay-Poona Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It was, indeed, good news to learn about the resurfacing of some sections of the Bombay-Poona road and no doubt Bombay and Poona people are lucky. I have just returned from Ceylon and seen something of its wonderful road system.

The small Island, less than a third of the size of the Bombay Presidency, possesses five thousand miles of asphalted roads beautifully kept up. We on this side are awaiting the Bombay Ahmedabad Road. What surfacing will it have? Will the Government kindly issue frequent communiques stating the progress made. Is it not possible to accelerate the rate of progress?

The Hon. Mr. Nurie has shown great energy for which he must be congratulated. It will not be too much to expect him to reduce the original period for executing the scheme.—Yours, etc.

A. N. DIKSHIT.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Passengers' Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with greatest interest the article in your paper of yesterday's date by Mr T. I. Sunder under the caption of "B B and C I Railway's Exits' He has rightly ventilated the grievances of the Railway passengers 'inter alia' at Church Gate.

Thousands of detraining passengers have daily to undergo the ordeal of getting out and getting into the Station through turnstile gates. During the peak period in the morning the said turnstile gates cause considerable inconvenience to the large number of passengers when everybody is in a hurry to reach his office in time. Naturally there is a great rush at the exit but as only one person can get out of the turnstile one has to wait for a considerably long time for his turn. Mr. Sunder has rightly stated in the said letter that no sooner half the number of passengers from one train are emerging out of the platforms than follow passengers of another train arriving there after a few minutes which makes the position of passengers more confused. This state of affairs also exists at the Elphinstone Road Station where the passage leading to the turnstile is very narrow and one gets out through turnstile with considerable difficulty. At Elphinstone Road passengers of two trains are emptied simultaneously and there is a great rush at the exit and their plight while getting out of the station can better be imagined than described.

The turnstile gates have been provided with brakes so constructed that if one really or according to the belief of ticket collectors tries to get out of turnstile gates without showing his season ticket they can at once stop him by applying breakes, which brakes if put into action hurriedly injure the person of such a passenger and moreover retard progress of other passengers following him.

Besides the above stated grievances of the travelling public there is one more that is the non-opening of main gate at Church Gate for out going passengers during the peak period. If a gate is provided it is not merely to be kept as an ornament but is meant to be used. There is no shortage of ticket collectors at Church Gate as one sees an extra ticket collector standing at the gate under reference doing nothing. He may be employed at the main entrance gate.

If the B B and C I Railway is really keen for providing convenience to passengers as it advertises by means of posters and otherwise, the Railway's conduct towards its passengers belies it. I trust immediate steps will be taken by the Railway to provide Church Gate Elphinstone Road and other stations with model expansion gates as suggested by Mr. Sunder and to keep open the main gate at Church Gate and thus put an end to the daily annoyance to the travelling public. Will the B B and C I Railway act?—Yours etc..

BHASKAR ANANT KOWLY.

£. s. d. Of B. B. C.

Last Year's Balance Sheet

The B. B. C.'s record 1938 income of £3,800,051 was spent like this:

	£
PROGRAMMES	1,892,000
..Including:	
Artistes, Speakers, etc.	718,678
Permanent Orchestras.	218,310
Performing Rights, Copyright Fees and News Royalties	389,274
Programme Staff Salaries	427,023
Expenses	67,688
ENGINEERING	673,855
RENT, TAXES, HEATING, ETC.	193,000
ADMINISTRATION ..	165,000
OTHER EXPENDITURE	
Contributions to Staff Pension Scheme and Benevolent Fund	74,934
Governor's Fees	9,000
Provision for Depreciation and Renewals .	318,000
Provision for Income Tax	208,196
BALANCE	£265,000

These figures are given in the B.B.C.'s Twelfth Annual Report issued recently.

Proposed developments, say the governors, will continue to involve the B.B.C. in big capital expenditure—which explains why Parliament has now agreed to the allocation of an additional 15 per cent. of the net licence revenue beyond the original 75 per cent. allocated the B.B.C.'s charter.

In other words the B.B.C. will have next year 8s. 2 1/4d. of every 10s. wireless licence.

Television is not listed as a separate item in the accounts, but it is stated that last year £66,247 was spent on additional television equipment and that revenue expenditure on television amounted to £352,846.

FOREIGN SERVICE COST

The Foreign Language Service cost £38,958 and there was also capital expenditure of £103,000 for two short-wave transmitters.

World of Wireless

Will Radio Sets Become Obsolete Overnight?

(From A Special Correspondent.)

Not so long ago the Press startled the Radio world by big headlines in Radio Magazines and other newspapers announcing Major Armstrong's invention of Frequency Modulation Reception and Transmission as something that would make all present-day Radio Receivers and Transmitters obsolete over night!

However, it is a fact that experiments carried out by Major Armstrong with his new circuit have been astounding, but lack of transmitting facilities and technical difficulties make this immediate changeover impossible.

LONG WAY OFF.

Unfortunately publicity of the wrong sort has led to certain type of credulous buyers in to believing it to be a fact that present-day Radio Sets could become obsolete over night and so kept them off them off from purchasing Radio Sets. The Press and Radio Dealers should explain to these good people that this new type of reception and transmission is still a long way off, and for the present can only hope to supplement to-day's transmitters and receivers.

With over 40,000,000 Radios in use and more than 765 Broadcast Stations on the air, nothing will cause an immediate abandonment of our present system that has served so well for almost 20 years. To explain further, this new system will not only require new type of receiving sets, but will also require absolutely new type of transmitters.

Frequency Modulation takes place on wavelengths shorter than 10 metres (over 30,000 K. C.). Use of this wavelength restricts operation to the limit of the Horizon, as with Television. Aerial installations of a special type are absolute necessities, and many of the problems found in Television are common to Frequency Modulation Broadcasting.

NO PROGRAMMES AVAILABLE.

From the point of programmes, there is very little yet on the air available on these Ultra High Frequencies. Except Amateurs experimenting on low power or a very few high powered "Experimental" Stations with irregular transmissions, there is nothing else.

Even if all present day Broadcast Services adopted this view invention, most places would have NO reception at all, because of the horizon limit. For this reason even the much boosted Television has a very "limited" range of reception. The World's Broadcast Stations at present broadcast as a service on wavelengths varying from 13—2000 metres with hardly a dozen on the Ultra High Frequencies under 13 metres. So only very few towns in America will be served unless ALL the present stations are completely altered to tune to these very high frequencies.

There would hardly be one or two stations in the whole of Europe, none in Africa, Australia or India and about half a dozen in America! The whole thing therefore, for an over night changeover, is absurd.

Even looking very far ahead, there will have to be chains of Ultra High Frequency transmitters dotted all over the country more so than with the present system which has a considerable range of reception.

With Ultra High Frequency stations employing Frequency Modulation, people will be "guaranteed static free" High Fidelity reception day in and day out, sunshine or rain, and as the range of these stations is limited, we shall be spared the annoying whistles, sqeaks and howls, the present day Sets tune in due to stations on the same or nearby Wavelengths hetrodyning one another.

HORIZON LIMITATIONS

Engineers of General Electric have completed a series of experiments to determine the relative merits of the old and the new systems. Major Armstrong's System was found to be far superior and one-sixteenth cheaper in cost, they consider this system to be the only system worthy of consideration on the Ultra High Frequencies.

Because of its horizon limitations, mountain tops will be in great favour for the location of Ultra High Frequency stations as these would give extensive coverage and really first class quality programmes, 100 per cent. static free would be available to all.

It is Major Armstrong's belief not reached the stage Radio alone has, this system may be applied to the audio transmitters of Television stations without causing great hardship to the few present day owners of Television sets.

DUAL RECEIVERS.

It is Major Armstrong's belief there will be but little increase in the cost of producing a Radio Set that will handle both, frequency and amplitude modulated broadcaste—the new and the old systems. These Ultra High Frequency sets can also be used to tune in the audio or sound part of Television broadcasts. The Public should be explained that present day receivers are good for a number of years to come; by the time Ultra High Frequency sets do come into general use, they will be wanting to trade in their old set for a new one anyway! Therefore, buy your Radio Sets now; the air is filled with Music News, Dramas, etc. for your education and entertainment, why waste it all by delay?

Broadcasts For Easter

Special Programmes From Daventry

Holy Week will be observed in the programmes from Daventry by several special programmes. On Easter Eve listeners will hear the first broadcast performance of 'Easter,' a play for singers by the Poet Laureate, and on Good Friday, in addition to religious services from St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn, from Lincoln Cathedral, and from a studio at Broadcasting House, Sir Henry J. Wood will conduct a performance of the first part of Elgar's famous oratorio, 'The Dream of Gerontius.'

'Easter' was written by John Masefield in 1929, the year before he was appointed Poet Laureate, and the play has been set to music by Martin Shaw. There are only two speaking parts in the play—the soldiers who keep watch before the tomb of Jesus. Among the singers who will be heard with the B.B.C. Empire Orchestra will be the Australian mezzo-soprano, Veronica Mansfield, who will take the part of Mary Magdalen.

Transmission 3, April 9, 2.15 p.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 4, April 8, 9.45 p.m. G.M.T. and April 9, 6.30 p.m. G.M.T.

In the performance of the first part of 'The Dream of Gerontius'—which concerns the death of Gerontius and the prayers of the faithful—Sir Henry J. Wood will conduct the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmonic Choir, and the B.B.C. Singers. The soloiss will be Heddle Nash (tenor) and Harold Williams (baritone). The first performance of the work at Birmingham in 1900 was an unhappy failure, but two years later it was conducted with immense success by Richard Strause at Dusseldorf.

Transmission 4, April 7, 8 p.m. G.M.T.

Canon Thompson Elliott, of Westminster Abbey, will preach at the service in St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn, London. As in previous years, the singing to be heard by listeners to this service will be by the choir of the College of St. Nicolas, Chislehurst, the School of English Church Music. One of the Wren masterpieces that the City of London has to show, St. Sepulchre's was reconstructed after the Fire of London, but its fifteenth-century tower was preserved and incorporated in the new church.

Transmission 4, April 7, 6.35 p.m. G.M.T.

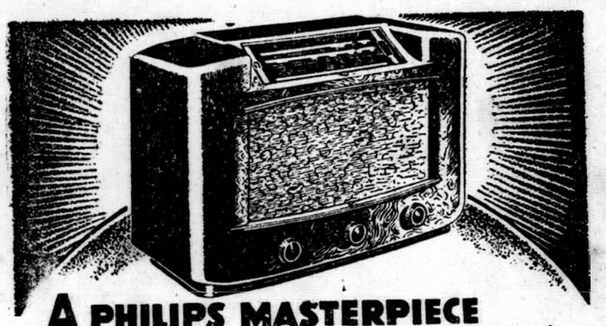
Lincoln Cathedral, from which a service will be broadcast in transmission 2, dates back to the thirteenth century—only the West Front and part of the towers are Norman—and is built of yellow stone dug from the hill on which the Cathedral stands. In the Angel Choir of the Cathedral is one of the most famous of all grotesques—the Lincoln Imp. So small as to be almost unnoticeable, the Imp squats cross-legged under one of the carved bunches of grapes that decorate the north-side columns.

Transmission 2, April 7, 10.45 a.m. G.M.T.

From a studio in Broadcasting House will come two short services. The B.B.C.'s new Director of Religion, the Rev. J. W. Welch, who took up his duties on April 1, will conduct both of them, and in the second—in Transmission 6—he will give an address.

Service from the Studio.

Transmission 3, April 7, 4.15 p.m. G.M.T.



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Fever germs enter through the throat. Milton gives you the finest possible protection against the germs of fever — because Milton kills germs and keeps your throat free from infection. Add a few drops to your cooking and drinking water and gargle daily. A clean mouth is a safe mouth.

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let MILTON guard your mouth

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, March 21.

Few public men as prominent as Mr. Montagu Norman are still strangers to the microphone. But Mr. Norman has a reputation for shyness, and the broadcast that he made in London on the night of Thursday, March 16, was his first.

It is said that he was originally persuaded to broadcast in this year by his brother Mr. R. C. Norman, the retiring chairman of the B.B.C. At first he intended to speak to Empire listeners only, but later agreed to the extension of the broadcast to the home audience. Finally, his voice was also relayed in America, and thus he had the largest possible English-speaking audience. Mr. Norman spoke from a studio at Broadcasting House in a voice as clear and expressive as that of a radio actor. His chief mannerism was a tendency to roll his R's. His one lapse into the colloquial during his strictly historic survey of the Bank of England was the unexpected remark "I can't abide dirty notes."

* * * *

What Dr. Goebbels calls "secret correspondence" has been circulating in the ranks of the Reichswehr. One letter passed round among officers of lower rank contained extracts from articles Mussolini wrote in the "Popolo d'Italia" in 1915.

Most of the extracts refer to Germany. One reads: "In the name of the innumerable victims of the war, unleashed by the exuberance of German bestiality, we must destroy Essen, that city of cannons. It is the duty of Italy to strike a mortal blow at Germany." Agitators responsible for this correspondence apparently want Nazi soldiers to believe that Mussolini is only linked with Germany to satisfy his own selfish claims.

* * * *

A Paris newspaper of the Right has praised the appointment of Marchal Petain to be French Ambassador in Spain because "he does not carry an umbrella—new or old."

* * * *

A few of the Jewish delegates to the London Conference at St. James's Palace left London without waiting to hear what official declaration the British Government had to make.

The Jewish delegates declined the invitation to be the guests of His Majesty's Government. The Arab delegates accepted the invitation, and everything was done for their comfort. In one of the hotels where they were staying a first-class secretary was installed. Then trouble, unsuspected by those who do not know the relations between the Jews and Arabs, arose. The secretary was a Jewess.

* * * *

When, one day last week, we read that remark by the Duke of Kent, at the British Industries Fair, that he wore neither belt nor braces, we wondered just how the belt and braces business would crack back.

Now an announcement has come from the National Association of Brace, Belt and Suspender Manufacturers. The Association says it shortly will "make known to the public at large the necessity for and the excellence of its productions."

Gentle reproof for the Duke. He may keep his pants up how he likes—or not, if he likes: but he must not forget the Royal duty as commercial traveller. Perhaps now he will have to wear both belt and braces for six months as penance.

* * * *

The latest crisis broke one of Lord Halifax's most cherished habits—to go to bed at about 10-30.

He has sometimes left public dinners while speeches were yet to be made so as to go to bed at his usual time; and even when he was Viceroy of India (according to the "Daily Express" correspondent), crisis rarely delayed his sleep.

He rises correspondingly early; a devout Anglican, he often goes to early mass. These last few nights he has had to stay up till 2 or 3 a.m. Despite this, the clarifying of the international situation—grave as it is—may well ease. Halifax's mind. It is said of him that he is a man of sensitive conscience. He dislikes the Nazi ideology. He felt compelled to agree that concessions might be necessary for the sake of appeasement; his agreement was uneasy, not wholehearted.

* * * *

Here is a headline in the "Irish Times", which deserves award for the best headline of the week:

"National Egg Laying Contest.
The Cup for 1937-38
Won By County Kildare Woman."

* * * *

By whooping round to a publisher's office at 386, Fourth-Avenue, New York you can get a book called "The Strange Death of Adolf Hitler."

This reassuring little volume reveals" the sensational suppressed truth behind the zigzag course of German diplomacy since the day of the Munich Pact." The cheerful optimist who pens our secret desires, takes on an air of deep mysterious wisdom when he somorely asks:

"What appalling situation confronted Chamberlain in the carefully darkened rooms at Munich and Godesburg? And how does this account for his mystifying hesitations during those hours of life or death?

"A dead man is ruling Germany!"

Our own view is that if it is a dead man that pinched Czechoslovakia in just twenty-four hours, then it is the liveliest corps we have ever heard of.

* * * *

Every crisis produce its mot. The current one is the handiwork of a Cabinet Minister who said: "The trouble with the British Cabinet is that there are so many ex-future Prime Ministers in it."

Cross-questioned he put five of his colleagues in this Valhalla of broken ambitions—Sir John Simon, Sir Thomas Inskip, Mr. Oliver Stanley, Mr. Walter Elliot and Mr W. S. Morrison.

* * * *

A young Bavarian who had been fined ten marks for a minor offence, wrote on the back of the ten-mark postal order which he sent to the police court authorities, the words:

"Allah bless ye"

To his dismay, the young man found himself ordered to pay a new fine of sixty marks for "contempt of a police court".

* * * *

A Rhode Island Red hen belonging to a farmer has laid an egg bearing an image of a clock face with hands pointing to ten past ten.

The hen run is opposite the parish church and a Bradford naturalist's theory is that the church clock may have had some influence on the phenomenon. The naturalist said that it was possible that the substance which covered the egg when it was laid was affected by light rays, which imprinted the image of the clock.

* * * *

Martin. Fuch's book. "A Pact With Hitler" which tells the story of the 1936 agreement between Hitler and Von Schuschnigg reports that the Nazi Dictator informed the Austrian that 100,000 German troops could push Italy back from the Brenner and chase the Italians as far as Naples.

On being told of this conversation by the Austrian Military Attache in Rome Mussolini replied

"I tell you the best army in Europe is at the moment is not the German. The best army is not even the Italian. I tell you that the best army in Europe is an remains in French Army."

* * * *

Free trips to Mecca for Abyssinian Moslems is Mussolini's way to showing his claim in Libya to be "the Protector of Islam."

Three hundred Muslims from Harar have returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca at the expense of the Italian Government.

Army lorries were used to take them to the coast wher passenger ships on regular sevice took them across the Red Sea to Arabia.

* * * *

While the London Stock Exchange anxiously watched developments in Central Europe there appeared in Shorters Court—"street" market for international stocks—a grave for Hitler.

Sand and bricks left by builders had been pressed into service. A mound of sand bore the inscription:

"Herr Hitler R.I.P.", and at the head stood a brick cross surmounted by a swastika.

* * * *

The restaurants, coffee houses and even the night clubs in Prague were filled with German soldiers, on the day Hitler marched in that Town: On that night in one favourite Czech restaurant three German soldiers danced with Czech girls. Later they all sat at the same table, and the Germans tried to learn a few words of Czech.

Then they drank a toast but the Czech girls said this toast must be "Na Zdar Ceskoslovenske Republic"

The three soldiers stood up, beer mugs in their hands, and solemnly drank this toast. They did not know they were drinking to the "Victory of the Czech Republic".

* * * *

In London, the travel office for Czechoslovakia has a cautious window display solely devoted to "Art".

The travel office for Switzerland has a window, the keynote of which is "Peace."

The travel office of Italy coyly plus for "Romance".

While at the bottom of Regent-street, the agents for Hungary are dispassionately selling the charms of "Wild Geese Shooting.".

There is no truth that the German travel office is advertising a holiday in Prague for the price of thirty pieces of silver.

* * * *

One result of the German occupation of Czechoslovakia has been that many Czechs living in Mombasa have become German citizens. Although they have repeatedly attempted to gain British nationality, this has never been granted.

* * * *

An ammunition dump has been discovered in the Rufiji Delta in Tanganyika. It is stated that the arms were buried by the Germans at the end of the fighting there during the Great War, and it is believed that many similar dumps exist in Tanganyika, the whereabouts of which are known only to the Germans.

* * * *

Vickers armament works have a curious superstition.

New guns are always tested in groups of three. Before the third gun is fired, the previous two are cleaned.

* * * *

The eleven Czech mystery men, who made the "hush-hush" air arrival at Croydon recently are armament experts. They snatched one vital military secret from under Hitler's nose.

Before they left they destroyed all traces of a new aeroplane fighter gun being built in the Skoda Works, and bought the blue print to London. The new gun has a system of rapid sighting that will being down the fastest bombers.

* * * *

Syrian Nationalists and supporters of the Pan-Arab movement are indignant at the Emir of Transjordania's decision to send his son to Turkey for the purpose of completing his military education.

In the opinion of the Syrian Nationalists, it was "indelicate" on the part of the Emir to show so much friendship towards a country which aims at the incorporation of certain Arab territories.

* * * *

Lancashire cotton firms are refusing orders from Germany. It was reported on Manchester Royal Exchange that leading manufacturers had received offers for large quantities of piece goods. But although the prices the German firms were prepared to pay were favourable th orders were not accepted.

TAXATION MEASURES IN ASSAM

European Group's Attitude Towards Ministry

(From Our Correspondent)

TEZPUR, (By Mail).

Assam Europeans are again at loggerheads with the Congress Coalition Government with regard to certain taxations introduced along with the budget for the year 1939-40, which, however, shows a deficit of Rs. 17-1/2 lakhs and to make it up, the Government have proposed five taxation measures including one as an incometax on agricultural income of Rs. 3,000 or more annually.

Unaided by other parties except those oppositionists of the present Government, who had received the Europeans' support in past efforts to overthrow the Bordoloi Ministry, the Planting Group has been erecting stubborn opposition against the passing of the Bill through the Assembly on April 6, when it will be considered. The Bill was present after the date when the budget was introduced and was transferred to a select committee on a motion from the Finance Minister.

Mr. F. W. Hockehull, leader of the European Group, in a series of press statements has vehemently opposed to what he alleged as "double taxation" of "company, its partners, its shareholders" separately. He was, however not against the idea of imposing an agricultural incometax at all, rather he was of the opinion that such a tax was essential in Assam with a view to relieving the province of the annual deficits, but this Bill in particular, according to him, was defective in the extreme and hastily drafted and ill-conceived. He held that to draft an incometax bill the Central Assembly took two years, which Assam Government proposed to complete in as many weeks.

BUDGET UNDER CRITICISM

Only five members applied their energy in finding defects in the budget and all of them belonged to the Muslim League group. One of them Maulvi Abdul Bari Chowdhury said that the Ministry had shown a lamentable lack of courage in tackling the problems of the province.

Not very forceful grounds of opposition in certain provisions of the budget—which is the first by this Ministry—can be found on a close scrutiny of the speeches of the opposing members. The Finance Minister, Mr. F. Ali Ahmed, who presented the budget had given the hint of several proposed measures, which were welcome in the provincial and Calcutta Press. So far as the question of abolition and retention of the Line system was concerned, the Finance Minister held that it was an economic question and asked his fellow brethren in the Muslim community to refrain from place any communal importance in it.

It also appears from the trend of speeches of the oppositionists that they are aiming at creating a party-feeling of Bengali and Assamese among the members of the Cabinet. The question which had been reigning supreme in this province not long ago, is finding place in all speeches of these members. One had clearly asked the Bengali Hindu members of the Assembly to remain aware of what measures the Government adopted to belittle their interests and demands. The Muslim League members are eloquent on the report on the inquiry of the Line System and held that the Bengali immigrants would not receive any favourable look from the Assam Premier.

THE ELDERS AT IT

The Upper House, which was in session from the day when the Assembly met, passed a resolution which had been very important from the trend of discussions held in the Council. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bhattacherjee, moved a resolution asking the Government to impart military education and general training to all able-bodied youths of the province including the college students with a view to making them fit for their own defence and country's in time of emergency. While this resolution was being passed, the Premier informed the Council that for matter of military training on lines of University, Training Corps had now been a subject of correspondence between the Centre and the Provincial Government and it was hoped that the Centre would be able to depute trainers to Assam in the near future.

TRANSFER OF SYLHET

That it was a white elephant placed at the disposal of the Assam Government to rear with its meagre funds, was the opinion expressed by many members of the Assembly when questions were put to the Premier by them to know the attitude of the present Government towards the question of separation of Sylhet district of Bengal. The Premier told the House that the Government proposed to move a resolution in the next session under Section 290 of the Constitution and would take such steps as required to satisfy the Section, which must be complied with to transfer the district from the province.

ASSAM'S VIEW ON CONGRESS

Assam thinks of the political questions of the recent date with regard to the resolution of Pandit G. B. Pant. But it appears from a statement of Mr. Hem Chandra Barua, President of the Assam Congress that Assam has previously intimated the principle of the resolution to responsible leaders including Pandit Nehru and others of the last Working Committee. Their attitude was to reiterate faith in the Gandhian ways, but oppose the censure on Mr. Bose, if there would have been any.

Truth About Anti-Indian Drive In Ceylon

Racial Cry Is Raised By Political Adventurers But Has No Real Basis Among Masses, Says Sama Samaj Leader

Mr. Leslie Gronawardene, a leading member of the Lanka Sama Samaj Party, who attended the Tripuri Congress arrived in Bombay on Monday *en route* to Ceylon. Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on the reported anti-drive in that Island, he said:—

"There is no real basis for anti-Indian feeling among the masses of Ceylon. The anti-Indian cry has been raised by certain politicians for the two-fold purpose of distracting the masses from the real issues that face them and also of gaining even a temporary popularity on racial grounds. But the attempts of such racial or communal minded political adventurers have achieved no considerable measure of success with the masses who are steadily learning that the real enemy is Imperialism.

"At the same time it is important to realise that unrestricted immigration of labour from India to Ceylon particularly at a time of widespread unemployment in our country has not only increased unemployment but had the effect of lowering the standard of wages. Indeed the restriction of immigration of Indian labour is demanded not only in the interests of Ceylonese workers, but in the interest of the Indian workers themselves who are in Ceylon and among whom widespread unemployment and under employment prevails

The demand for restriction of immigration is not a racial demand but a demand on behalf of the whole working class—Ceylonese and Indian-in Ceylon. The restriction of immigrant labour is therefore a demand of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party to which I belong. Incidentally such restriction will remove the one and only basis of support for those who have been forced to resort to racialism as their only method of winning popular support."

It may mention here that the Lanka Sama Samaj Party has the largest mass following in Ceylon and is the only anti-imperialist organisation which has directly approached the widest sections of the Ceylonese people on a programme of radical political action and socio-economic transformation.

Seamen's Procession Against Unemployment And Alleged Bribery

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

A procession of Seamen, mostly Punjabis and Pathans, belonging to the Engine-room Department, marched from Mastan Talao to the Shipping Office this morning.

The procession was arranged by the Seamen's Union, Bombay, and was organised by Messrs. S. V. Parulekar, M. S. Bakshi, Taher and others.

The processionists formed themselves into a meeting in the Ballard Pier Garden, and passed the following resolution:—

"In view of the acute unemployment prevailing among the crews of the engine-room and deck departments in the Port of Bombay, and in view of the fact that there is no method of recruitment for the employment of seamen and further in view of the fact that the Ghat Serang recommends a Serang and the Serang in turn picks up any seaman he likes, no seaman can secure employment without paying a bribe to the man who recruits him.

This meeting, therefore, requests the Government of Bombay and the Government Shipping Master to persuade the Shipping Companies to evolve a method of recruitment for seamen which will check and completely stop bribery

The meeting further brings to the notice of the Shipping Companies that by co-operation with the Union in evolving such a method of recruitment will remove all discontent that now prevails among the seamen

This meeting further requests that the Government of Bombay and the Shipping Master to take early steps to stop this evil as it is responsible to a great extent to the miserable condition of seamen in Bombay.

ATHLETIC PROWESS AND BOVRIL GO HAND IN HAND

Athletes all over the World have found that Bovril gives them speed of action coupled with quickness of brain. They have found also that for sustained muscular effort there is nothing so good as Bovril.

It has been conclusively proved by scientific investigation that Bovril has a body-building power of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

AS A QUICK ENERGISER—DRINK

BOVRIL

PLAYER'S give more PLEASURE

PLAYER'S PLEASE is not an empty phrase. It is proved by millions day by day. True smoking PLEASURE can always be obtained from PLAYER'S Magnums Cigarettes.

QUALITY CIGARETTES IN MAGNUM SIZE.

PLAYER'S MAGNUMS

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS DOWN

Roosevelt's Support For Export Subsidy Proposal

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS FEATURELESS

BOMBAY, March 29.

NEW YORK COTTON

Heavy general liquidation and stoploss selling in Liverpool depressed the market. President Roosevelt's support of export subsidy proposals is very unsettling factor.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

To-day's movements were featureless. Home Industrials fluctuated narrowly. Oil shares were easy.

Gilt-edgeds after being weaker became steadier.

BOMBAY MARKETS

Local markets remained closed owing to public Holiday.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 29.

Previous closing	7.96
To-day's opening	7.90
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	7.90
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 29.

Previous closing	4.60
To-day's opening	4.44
Difference	—.16
To-day's closing	4.48
Difference	—.12

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 154-4
July August	Rs. 154-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 29.

The New York cotton opened six points lower at 7.90 as a reaction to President Roosevelts overnight recommendation. Heavy general liquidation and stoploss selling in Liverpool depressed the market. Roosevelt's support of export subsidy proposals is very unsettling. The price later receded to 7.87 on speculative selling.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, March 29.

The cotton market was closed to-night.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 29.

May (8.14/8.13) 8.10/8.08
July (7.98/7.93) 7.90/7.89
October (7.54/7.54) 7.54/7.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 29.

American March (4.83) 4.61
American May (4.78) 4.56
Egyptian March (6.35) 6.25
Egyptian May (6.35) 6.25

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 29.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 17 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March April (£24 3/8) £24 7/16 paid and buyers
Dunlop April (£28 1/2) £28 1/2
Lightning April (£25 3/4) £25 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 buyers) 8 value
Forward April June (8 1/16 paid and sellers) 8 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 5/16) £10 1/4 sellers

METALS

Tin (£216 buyers £216 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £215 3/4 buyers £216 1/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 11/16 buyers 14 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) 14 9/16 buyers 14 5/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £49 1/2) £48 1/2 to £49 1/2
Iron (102) 102

WOOL SALES

Poor selection but active competition from Home and Continent.
Inferior to superior
Lower (0-7) 0-7 3/4
Higher (1-2) 1-1 1/2
Scoured.
Inferior to superior
Lower (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Higher (1-8 1/2) 1-9

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 29.

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 29.

Previous closing	4.68.26
To-day's opening	4.68.18
To-day's closing	4.68.19

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 29.

Previous closing	176.79
To-day' sopening	176.79
To-day's closing	176.76

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 29.

The sterling dollar opened steady at 468.18 and moved within narrow range on lack of speculative enthusiasm. The rate was stationary at the same level even at noon.

Franc opened 176.79 and moved in consonance with dollar. As European situation is still uncertain operators adopted waiting attitude and hence movements were meagre.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.237) 13.220
New York on Bombay (35.06) 35.05
Berlin on Bombay (87 3/8) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6
Silver (19 15/16d) 19 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 29.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

Small business. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 29.

Spot	(19 15/16d) 19 7/8d—1/16
Forward	(19 5/8d) 19 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 29.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 29.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May option at 52 5/8d. Subsequently, prices ruled quiet, values tending to be easy owing to pressure of 36 tenders. May position declined to 52 1/4d at noon.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 29.

Chicago wheat opened unchanged with May option at 67 3/4 Shorts and Eastern interests were prominent buyers in sympathy with Winnipeg. Reports of Chinese purchases more than offset numerous optimistic crop advices from Kansas. The price thereafter receded to 67 1/2 on speculative selling and profit-taking.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 29.

General Motor (dol 45 5/8) dol 45 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 5/8) dol 26 5/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 54 7/8) dol 54 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 116 3/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 29.

Liverpool wheat March delivery was finally closed at 51 1/4d.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 29.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £82

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, March 20, £84
Tuesday, March 21 £83 1/2
Wednesday, March 22, £82 1/2
Thursday, March 23, £82 1/2
Friday, March 24, £83
Monday, March 27, £83
Tuesday, March 28, £82

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 29.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£94 1/2) £94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£82 £82
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107 1/2) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£110 1/2) £110 1/8
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
5 per cent 1942-47 (£106 1/2) £106 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£99) £98 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 3/8) £67 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 3/8) £94
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 3/4) £105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£95 1/2) £95 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 29.

Indian Sterling Stock opened steady at £82 unchanged. Operators were cautious pending further developments in European situation. The rate remained stationary on lack of speculative enterprise.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-1 1/2 16-1 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57) 56-6
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4
Elec Music Industry (11-6) 11-6
Princhin Jonnson (23-0) 23-0
Imperial Chemical (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60) 59-6
San Paulo / per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£24) £23
Dunlop Rubber (26-0) 26-0
Unilever Ordinary 34-3) 34-3
Ford Motors (19-1 1/2) 19-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£41) £40
British American Tobacco Ordinary (96-3) 95
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (131-3) 130
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-9) 21-9
Distillers (90-3) 89-6
British Dyers (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-8) 35-0
Courtauld Ordinary (25-6) 25-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-4 1/2) 3-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-0) 21
Inter Nickels (dol 51 7/8) dol 51 7/8
Indian Irons (41-3) 41-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (20-9) 20-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (32-6) 31-3
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12 5/8) £12 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (50-0) 50-0
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 3/8) £15 3/8
Association Portland Cement (68-9) 68-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (81-3) 81-3
Sub Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20-7 1/2) 20
Anglo Iranian (84-4 1/2) 83-9
Burma Oil (80) 80-0
Mexican Eagle (6-7 1/2) 6-10 1/2
Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 81-3
Royal Dutch (£34) £34

RAILWAY SHARES.

Great Western Ordinary (£26) £25 1/2 £26
London Midland Ordinary (£12 3/4) £12 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
London Southern Def (£13 3/4) £13 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£116) £116 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£72 1/2) £71 1/2

CALCUTTA: The following notifications appear in Calcutta Gazette:—Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hugo, 7th Light Cavalry, Military Secretary to H. E. The Governor of Bengal, is allowed leave on average pay for three months with effect from March 26, 1939 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt. P I. Franks I.M.S. has been appointed to be Surgeon on H. E. the Governor of Bengal's personal staff—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edgeds Recover

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 29.

On the Stock Exchange the early quiet downdrift gave way to a marked improvement late in the session when the text of Mr. Chamberlain's Commons defence statement became known, Giltedged securities recovering earlier losses. Kaffirs were also brighter. Industrials were steady at lower levels, while shippings hardened on the Government's subsidy announcement. Internationals were better following New York.

In commodities cotton declined sharply on general selling, following President Roosevelt's support for cotton export subsidy proposals to recapture world markets. Speculative support at lower levels, however, induced partial recovery.

Wall Street opened brighter.

PROBLEM OF JOBS FOR EX-SERVICEMEN

Annual Report Of Indian Association

NEW DELHI, March 29.

"With the passing of time the problem of finding work for the British ex-soldiers in this country becomes increasingly difficult and the scarcity of employment due to Indianisation is one of grave concern," states the annual report of the Ex-services Association in India.

"Great praise is due, continues the report to all branches of the Association for the results obtained in finding employment for 89 ex-servicemen as the duty of obtaining work for the unemployed falls upon them, especially in the Presidency towns to which there is the ever-growing tendency to repair in search of employment."—A. P.

HARBANS SINGH DECLARED WINNER

Zebisco Disqualified In Nagpur Fight

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, March 29

More than 12,000 witnessed the wrestling bout between Harbans Singh with Zebisco of Yugoslovakia at Mohan Park where wrestling was arranged fell short of accommodation. Harbans Singh at the start gave a terrific rush to Zebisco and Zebisco point of giving. In the 2nd round Zebisco got the upperhand by catching Harbans Singh in a wrong hand grip. In the 3rd round Harbans Singh gave a very trying time to Zebisco who tactfully escaped. The referee had but as the latter did not pay any heed the referee had to disqualify Zebisco.

Harbans Singh was cheered when the referee declared him the winner.

FACILITATING PUBLIC READING

Activities Of J. N. Petit Institute: Building Extension

Following are the extracts from the report of the Jamsetjee Petit Institute Bombay for the year 1938:—

The Managing Committee have great pleasure in placing before the members their Report of the working of the Institute for the year ending 31st December 1938.

EXTENSION OF INSTITUTE BUILDING.

Your Committee regret that due to the delay on the part of the Contractors inspite of the utmost pressure brought to bear upon them, the work of extension of the Institute Building could not be completed within the stipulated time. This has doubtless caused great inconvenience to members, which unfortunately could not be avoided considering the magnitude of the work involved. It is hoped that the entire building will soon be ready for occupation complete with all the new furniture and fittings.

With the completion of the extension work, the Institute reaches a new landmark in its progress as a popular and useful public Library and Reading Room in the city of Bombay. In the New Reading Room there will be seating accommodation for over 300 members. It will be equipped with new and suitable furniture and an improved system of uniform electric lighting. A portion of the Reading Room will be set apart for the use of lady members and arrangements for separate toilet facilities have also been made for them.

The total number of books issued to members during the year was 71,22.

The number of magazines and periodicals issued by the Circulating Department to Life and First Class members came to about 88,800, and those issued to Second and Third Class members, about 48,722.

PROHIBITION MOVE IN COCHIN

Legislative Council's Resolution

COCHIN, March 29.

A resolution recommending to Government a reduction in the number of toddy and arrack shops by 25 per cent. annually beginning from the next Malabar year with a view to prepare the State for Prohibition was carried in the Cochin Legislative Council by a majority of 25 against eighteen.

Several non-official members urged that it was time that a distinct move was made to follow the experiment worked with success in Salem. The drink revenue of Cochin came to only Rs. 9 lakhs out of a total revenue of Rs. 104 lakhs and it was pointed out that the deficit could be easily made up from other resources.—A.P.

DELAY CAUSES ANXIETY

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 29.

Disquieting reports of alleged maltreatment of peasants consequent on their demand for a reduction in the land revenue have been pouring in. Political circles here, believe that the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar is going to Europe shortly.

The delay in announcement of the Rajkot award is causing great anxiety among the public having given rise to a number of conjectures.

Dhaber Sees Gibson

RAJKOT, March 28.

Mr. U. N. Dhaber saw Mr. Gibson, Resident this afternoon in connection with the redress of certain grievances and restrictions arisen after the suspension of the struggle.

The "United Press" understands that the Resident might take up the above matter if the same is completely discussed after the return from Jamnagar whereto he left by a special trolly this evening.—United Press.

NO ILL-TREATMENT IN GULBARGA JAIL

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 28.

The following communique has been issued by the Information Bureau:—

As some misrepresentation is being made of the treatment given to Satyagrahis in the Gulburga jail, the following is released for public information as it may be of interest:—

Mention has already been made in a previous communique of the statement given by Pandit Narayanswami denying the charge that he was fettered or otherwise ill-treated.

The Superintendent of the Gulburga jail had further asked Pandit Narayanswami and two Hyderabad State Congressmen, namely, Mr. N. A. Rao and Mr. Nandapurkar, who are in the Gulburga jail, if it had come to their notice that Satyagrahi prisoners were ill-treated in the jail.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS

Pandit Narayanswami has given the following written statement to the Superintendent:—"I never heard any complaint about beating or ill-treatment to Satyagrahis by authorities of this jail. Such rumours are totally unfounded." Messrs. N. A. Rao and R. G. Randapurkar gave the Superintendent the following written statement:—"We are here in this jail for three months. The rumours that the Satyagrahis in this jail are being beaten and receiving barbarous treatment at the hands of the jail staff are quite false."

WHAT DR. MOONJE FOUND

Yet another statement from Dr. Moonje, who was on a recent visit to Aurangabad, in regard to the Aurangabad prisoners may be of further interest to the public. In a letter to H. E. the President dated the 20th March 1919, Dr. Moonje states:—"I am very glad to be able to tell you that my friend Dr. Paranjpye and other prisoners in the Aurangabad jail are happy and have no complaint except that the food that is generally given to them is of a coarser variety to which they are not accustomed. Let it be understood that I am not mentioning this by way of any complaint, for after all they are prisoners in the jail.

The Assistant Superintendent of the Aurangabad Central Jail, Mr. Abulkhair Mohajer appeared to be a thorough gentleman having the skill of infusing humanity in the strict observance of the system and rules of the jail, being himself a strict disciplinarian. The prisoners were satisfied with him and have no complaint.

The Jail is well-kept neat and clean."

ART NEEDS PUBLIC PATRONAGE

Gladstone Solomon On Government's Double Duty

"Second Impressions of Indian Art" was the subject of a paper read by Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club at the University Hall on Monday. Sir Richard Temple was in the chair.

The lecturer deplored "the want of public patronage for Art that is still so sadly lacking in India the urgent need for Societies of professional artists, the absence of any audible demand in Bombay for an Exhibition of Indian Art (Ancient and Modern) in London, which would bring India's artists and craftsmen prestiges and a market; the seemingly useless preoccupation of Indian artists in this part of India with foreign fashions, unlike their confreres in Bengal, who wisely keep their enthusiasm for indigenous products rather than for foreign imitations and the deplorable lack of public Art Exhibitions controlled solely by professional artists, and of organisation for fixing artistic standards.

The lecturer said that the most hopeful signs since he last saw India lay in the general interest which is becoming manifest in the cottage arts of India, but observed that public taste could not be formed in industries but only in the higher arts of design.

RECENT TOUR

Capt. Gladstone Solomon reviewed the new impressions received on his recent tour to Ajanta, Ellora and Aurangabad, and congratulated the authorities in charge of the Ajanta Caves on the continued improvements which the last two years had seen in the preservation and development of one of the most instructive and wonderful art centres in the world. He had again been chiefly impressed, not by the religion, fervour, philosophy and mysticism of the mural paintings about which so much had been written by the critics, but by the keen secular interest of the painters and their natural and vivacious rendering of realistic scenes of daily life.

AJANTA CAVES

At Aurangabad, the lecturer continued, he had studied the progress of restoring the famous Moghul Gardens, particularly the 'Panchaki,' or Garden of the Water Mill, which he had visited when it was still in its wild state, and described in print several years ago. Both at Aurangabad and Piton many traditional crafts were being revived by the Nizam's Government with success, and he had seen not only gold thread sarees 250 years old in perfect condition, but some very fine modern work in which admirable designs, culled from the Ajanta Caves, were woven in silk brocade.

The lecturer added: "The Nizam's Government are to be warmly congratulated by all lovers of art on the great expenditure of money, display of skill and organisation which have made the Ajanta Caves and other art monuments of Hyderabad State a model of efficient preservation and conservation."

ELEPHANTA CAVES

The speaker expressed satisfaction at the work of stabilisation and preservation now proceeding at the Elephanta Caves, to the urgent need for which he had drawn public attention a few years ago. There were but a few shrine in India in which the very highest standards of her ancient art were still preserved. Without them Indian art would be a name rather than a reality, and he hoped that when the immediate work at Elephanta was complete no time would be lost by Government in having casts made of these invaluable sculptures as an aid to students and an essential record in case of further disintegration in the future.

Mr. Solomon added:

"The present interest of the Government in the cottage arts of the people, which is a most authentic sign of genuine progress, might and ought to go hand in hand with thoughtful patronage of the gifted younger men and women, who, though outside the official art groups, and too often (alas!) outside the official Art Exhibitions in Bombay, are the best interpreters of India in graphic terms to Europe to-day. I earnestly hope that the bravely struggling Young Artists' Association, in this province, whose light is at present burning in obscurity, will soon meet with appreciation both official and public. Taste and confidence in Indian standards of art are the great cultural desideratum in India to-day. It is the Indian view-point which needs emphasising in all spheres of art production. No country's art is of permanent value either to that country or to the world, which is not endowed with its own national stamp, and does not convey its own national message."

SATYAGRAHA SUSPENDED

Sequel To Mahatma's Advice

JHANSI, March 29.

On the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, the popular agitation in Samchar State (Central India) has been temporarily suspended.

A conference of the State's people is being held on Friday and Saturday to decide future action.

The Orchha State Praja Mandal is understood similarly to have withdrawn satyagraha.—A.P.

CUTCH RAJPUT CONFERENCE

State Mobilising Landlords?

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, March 29

A number of Jagirdars have arrived here to attend the sessions of the all-Cutch Rajput Samaj, which meets here on April 1. It is said Cutch State is responsible for holding this Conference at the present juncture, when Satyagraha is imminent. There will be a procession on April 1 with drawn swords and other weapons. The Conference will follow it is understood, on the lines of the recent conference of Jagirdars at Rajkot and discuss matters safeguarding their interests. It is said there are two parties amongst the Jagirdars in Cutch and the main object of the organisers of the present conference is to bring about unity. A number of Jagirdars have expressed unwillingness to attend the conference. The State it is understood has sanctioned one lakh Koris for expenses of this conference. They have further announced special reduction of railway fares and some might even be brought free.

More Releases And Arrests In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, March 29.

Two more State Congress workers were released following the suspension of Civil Disobedience.

Mr. C. Narayana Pillai, a State Congress worker, was arrested today on charges of being member of an unlawful Assembly and continuing to remain so after its dispersal was ordered. This arrest has been effected in connection with a meeting at Nagercoil under State Congress auspices last week. —A.P.

REACTION TO VERDICT OF ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1)

tutional trouble and it would be represented as a new instance of British "oppression". Yet if the agreement were allowed to go, a situation would arise in which it would be very difficult for the British Government to refrain from retaliatory measures.

Is India to be allowed all its present advantages in the British market (including, for instance, its stiff competition in jute with Dundee) when she declines favourable treatment to British goods in her markets? Is she to go on pushing Lancashire products out of colonial markets when she begrudges every yard of cloth that Lancashire sends to India? The British Government would find it hard to face the British manufacturers with refusal to give India a dose of her own medicine. Between the two evils it may be expected that the Government of India will choose the lesser and thinking of India's wider interests, will disregard the Assembly's hasty, by no means overwhelming, vote. Industrialists, although they have money, are not yet India.—A. P.

SUBSIDY FOR TRAMP SHIPPING

LONDON, March 28.

Announcing in the House of Commons an annual subsidy of £7,50,000 sterling for tramp shipping, Mr. Stanley said that the Government also proposed to ask Parliament for 10 millions for loans to shipowners over a period of two years for the purpose of building tramps cargo liners.

As a further exceptional measure to increase the tonnage the Government would ask Parliament for 2 millions to purchase suitable vessels on the United Kingdom register, which, although still capable of service, could otherwise be sold abroad or broken up. The latter vessels would only be brought out in an emergency but would be maintained in condition.—Reuter.

Large Imports Of Japanese Piecegoods In India

Substantial Decrease In Exports

Review of the Sea-Borne Trade Returns of 'British India' for the month of January, 1939:—

Imports.—General.—The returns for the month of January indicate a substantial increase in the imports of foreign cotton yarn into British India as compared with the figures for January last year, but the imports of cotton piecegoods were slightly lower.

COTTON YARN

The aggregate imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions totalled 3.9 million lbs. as compared with 2.2 million lbs. in January last year. Japan improved her shipments from 1.7 million lbs. to 3.1 million lbs.; China sent 539,000 lbs. as against no imports in January a year ago; while imports from the United Kingdom declined from 485,000 lbs. to 274,000 lbs.

In the case of grey yarns, imports shot up from 732,000 lbs. in January last year to 2.3 million lbs., of which 1.1 million lbs. consisted of folded yarns as compared with 280,000 lbs. in January a year ago. Of the single yarn imported during the month, Japan contributed 407,000 lbs. under counts 31s. to 40s as against 32,000 lbs. in January a year ago; and 332,000 lbs. of counts over 50s as against 90,000 lbs. in January last year. Arrivals from China in these two ranges of counts amounted to 149,000 lbs. and 128,000 lbs. as against none in January last year.

In the case of folded yarn, Japan improved her shipments of counts 26s to 50s from 194,000 lbs. to 497,000 lbs. and of counts 51s to 80s from 45,000 lbs. to 309,000 lbs.; while China shipped 176,000 lbs. and 82,000 lbs. respectively as against no imports under either of these ranges in January last year.

Importations of bleached yarn dropped from 270,000 lbs. to 181,000 lbs., while arrivals of coloured yarn amounted to 25,000 lbs. as against 16,000 lbs. in January last year.

In the case of mercerised yarn, imports for the month rose by 276,000 lbs. to 1.5 million lbs. Almost the entire quantity consisted of folded yarns, of which Japan sent 132,000 lbs in counts 26s to 50s; 1.2 million lbs. in counts 51s to 80s.; and 128,000 lbs. in counts over 80s, as compared with 21,000 lbs.; 913,000 lbs.; and 259,000 lbs. respectively in January last year.

COTTON PIECEGOODS

The total imports of cotton piecegoods into British India dropped from 55.6 million yards in January last year to 54.4 million yards during the month under review. It is interesting to observe that despite the fall in the total imports, Japan improved her shipments from 33.8 million yards to 39.2 million yards at the expense of the United Kingdom whose sendings declined from 20.2 million yards to 13 million yards.

Plain Grey Goods.—Imports of plain grey goods advanced from 11.2 million yards to 14.3 million yards. Japan increased her shipments from 10.3 million yards to 14.0 million yards, but arrivals from the United Kingdom dropped by half a million yards to 300,000 yards.

Bordered Grey Goods.—Imports under this head at 4.3 million yards were slightly lower than in January last year. The United Kingdom increased her shipments by 700,000 yards to 1.6 million yards but arrivals from Japan dropped by 600,000 yards to 2.7 million yards.

Bleached Goods.—Under bleached goods, imports dropped by 1.4 million yards to 14.9 million yards. The drop in imports was due entirely to lesser shipments from the United Kingdom—6.9 million yards as compared with 8.7 million yards in January last year. Japan increased her sendings by 200,000 yards to 7.2 million yards.

Printed Goods.—Imports of printed goods dropped by 600,000 yards to 14.4 million yards. Here again, while shipments from the United Kingdom declined from 4.2 million yards to 1.9 million yards, Japan improved her sendings by a million yards to 11.4 million yards.

Dyed Goods.—Imports of dyed goods fell from 7.9 million yards to 6 million yards. Arrivals from the United Kingdom dropped by 3 million yards to 2.2 million yards, but Japan improved her sendings by 1.3 million yards to 3.5 million yards.

Woven Coloured Goods.—Imports under this head dropped by 400,000 yards to 600,000 yards, of which Japan and the United Kingdom were responsible for 460,000 and 100,000 yards respectively as against 600,000 yards and 400,000 yards in January a year ago.

Fents.—Imports of fents of all kinds rose from 443,000 lbs. in January last year to 590,000 lbs. during the month under review owing to considerably larger shipments from Japan—368,000 lbs. as compared with 116,000 lbs. in January last year. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 169,000 lbs. to 85,000 lbs., while imports from the United States of America also dropped by 16,000 lbs. to 135,000 lbs. The bulk of the imports of fents during the month—526,000 lbs. or nearly 2.0 million yards—consisted of fents of cotton, not exceeding 4 yards in length.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—Imports of artificial silk yarn dropped by 300,000 lbs. to 1.6 million lbs. Arrivals from Japan dropped from 1.6 million lbs. in January last year to 600,000 lbs., but Italy improved her shipments from 259,000 lbs. to 859,000 lbs.

Imports of staple fibre yarn fell from 406,000 lbs. in January last year to 274,000 lbs during the month under review.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk shrunk from 8.2 million yards in January last year to 2.5 million yards, of which 2.3 million yards came from Japan. In the case of artificial silk mixtures, the aggregate arrivals amounted to 530,000 yards as compared with 2.2 million yards in January last year. Japan supplied the major portion of these imports—468,000 yards. The bulk of the imports of artificial silk mixed goods (442,000 yards) consisted of goods of artificial silk containing 50 per cent or more cotton.

EXPORTS.

The exports of both cotton yarn and piecegoods from British India during the month of January were substantially lower than in January a year ago.

In the case of cotton yarn, shipments fell from 4.4 million lbs. to 2.9 million lbs., of which 2.8 million lbs. were grey singles. The fall in trade recorded during the month was chiefly due to the absence of shipments to both European and Asiatic Turkey; and considerably lower sendings to Iraq; Aden and Dependencies; and Hongkong. In the case of the last mentioned market, exports shrunk from 1.3 million lbs. in January last year to the insignificant figure of 164,000 lbs. On the other hand, Burma increased her offtake by 400,000 lbs. to 1 million lbs. while the Straits Settlements took 874,000 lbs. or half a million lbs. while the Straits Settlements took 874,000 lbs. or half a million lbs. more than in January a year ago.

In the case of cotton piecegoods, shipments fell from under 20 million yards to 12.3 million yards. This was due mainly to a fall of 2 million yards in shipments to Burma (6.3 million yards against 8.3 million yards in January last year); of 1.2 million yards in exports to the Straits Settlements (863,000 yards compared with 2.1 million yards in January a year ago); of 1.4 million yards in the sendings to Egypt (286,000 yards compared with 1.7 million yards in January last year); and of 500,000 yards in shipments to Nigeria (740,000 yards as against 1.2 million yards in January a year ago). Shipments to other markets also were lower than a year ago by varying degrees, but the consistent fall in exports to Iran is particularly noteworthy. From 2.3 million yards exported in January 1937, shipments fell to 713,000 yards in January last year, and shrunk again to the comparatively insignificant figure of 2,880 yards during the month under review.

Of the total exports for the month, 4.9 million yards were grey unbleached goods (as against 8.1 million yards in January last year); 494,000 yards bleached goods (as against 1.2 million yards in January last year); and just under 7 million yards coloured, printed or dyed goods (as against 10 1/2 million yards in January a year ago).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Bishwambhardial Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Expect some announcement from Washington Roosevelt investigating situation think some releases will be made at market prices which will go into domestic mills owing to parity being narrow export subsidy very unlikely.

New York: President propose export payment approximate cost 1.05 million including next season.

President favours moderate Government payment for export releases complete details and reaction Congress not yet known.

Southern mills trade buying disappointing advices from Europe restricting activity prefer selling on advance only.

Foreign straddle selling decline met good trade support new trading incentive lacking Washington developments remain uncertain.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 28

May	8.15
July	7.96
October	7.57
December	7.52
January	7.51
March	7.56
Middling Spot	8.90
	nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 28

May	8.26
July	8.06
October	7.68
Middling Spot	8.57

NEW YORK

New York, March 28

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
May	8.11/8.11
July	7.91/7.91
October	7.52/7.52
NOON CALL—	
May	8.11
July	7.93
October	7.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 28

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	4,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 28

March	4.62
April	4.77
May	4.75
June	4.67
July	4.60
August	4.55
September	4.52
October	4.50
November	4.47
December	4.43
January	4.49
February	4.50
March	4.52
Middling Spot	5.18
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	4.79
July	4.63

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 28

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	70
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	82
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	67 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	94 1/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	95 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	105 1/2
Victory Bonds	105 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	83
National Bank of India	30

LINSEED OIL

London, March 28

Linseed oil naked London per cwt April sellers	24
Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers	24

LONDO NRUBBER

London, March 28

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 1/16

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 28

T T London on:—	
New York	4.68.26
Paris	176.79
Berlin	11.67
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70 9/16
Amsterdam	8.82 3/16
Brussels	27.82 1/2
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.83 3/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 28

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. March sellers	11-2-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Mar sellers	12-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. March April sellers	12-18-9
Rapeseed Toria March April sellers	11-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. March April sellers	10-10-0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 28

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe March April sellers	20/1 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian March sellers	20/9

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 28

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality unchanged

LONDON SPELTER

London, March 28

Spelter Hard (Indian brand f o b 11 1/2 to 12 1/2

LONDON SILVER

London, March 28

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, March 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-8-5 1/2

EXPORTS OF YARN AND COTTON PIECEGOODS FROM BOMBAY

Exports of cotton yarn from Bombay during January, 1939, amounted to 2.2 million lbs. as compared with 2.8 million lbs in January last year. Shipments to European countries dropped from 321,000 lbs. to 128,000 lbs., China took 164,000 lbs., as against 790,000 lbs. as against 555,000 lbs Exports to the Straits Settlements advanced from 514,000 lbs to 851,000 lbs. and those to Burma advanced from 311,000 lbs. to 574,000 lbs. Practically the entire exports consisted of grey singles yarn.

The total exports of cotton piecegoods from Bombay during January, 1939, fell away from 15.5 million yards in January, 1938, to 8.6 million yards. Exports to the various markets were as below:

EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS

To	For the month of January 1938.	1939.
	(In thousands of yards.)	
European countries	261	96
Egypt	1,666	286
Red Sea Ports	319	197
East African countries	980	827
Ceylon	249	376
Burma	6,771	4,484
Straits Settlements	1,648	588
Persian Gulf	2,247	717
"Other Countries"	1,223	997

The total exports during the month were made up of 4.7 million yards of grey goods, 471,000 yards of bleached goods and 3.5 million yards of coloured, printed or dyed goods.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 23rd March 1939 (by rail and sea)	1,417,049
Receipts from 1st Sept 1938 to 23rd March 1939 (by road—estimated)	286,183
	1,703,232
Same time last year	1,540,134

Exports from 1st Sept 1938 to 23rd March 1939

	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom	34,136	27,008
Continent	157,680	1506,76
China	103,130	55,292
Japan	509,753	318,255
Coast Ports	22,337	41,199
U. S. A.	16	
Total	827,252	592,490

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1938 to 23rd March 1939	171,321
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1938 to 23rd March 1939	521,310
Same time last year	614,167
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 23rd March 1939 (Adjusted)	1,082,356
Same time last year	1,020,268

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept 1938 to 16th March 1939	1,370,481
Same time last year	1,178,140
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1938 to 9th March 1939	867,543
Same time last year	717,961

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 28

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd	£0 5 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 4 0
Turner and Newall	3 17 6
Associated Electric Industries	2 0 0
Attock Oil	2 17 6
Barsi Light Railways	54 5 0
Automatic Telephone and Electric Ordinary	2 2 9
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 1½
Beira Railways	1 3 9
United British Oilfields of Trinidad	0 11 9
Marconi International Marine	1 6 9
Western Union Telegraph	dol 22.50
General Electric Ordinary	3 17 6
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 3 0
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 17 0
International Railways of C. America	dol 5.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 7 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 6 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 3 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 11 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	9 2 10½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 11.125
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 11 0
New Goldfield of Venezuela Ltd.	0 4 1½
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 18 9
Trust of Bank Share Units XD	0 17 3
Trust of Insurance Share Units	1 0 6
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 14 7.44 p.c. p.a.

"COMMERCE JAPAN"

The January number of "Commerce Japan" begins with an economic review of Japan 1938, which states that in spite of the vast mobilisation of men and heroes and the difficulty in obtaining fertilizers, Japan's rice harvest marked an increase of 8 per cent. The total amount of State debt reached 15,500 million yen by the end of last October. The State expenditure also increased under military and naval requirements. The review adds that in the light of the complete success of the Governments' "save-money campaign", it is predicted that there will be little or no difficulty in providing the amount of capital required. The number also contains articles on "The Shrine Architecture" and "Paper Folding" which will be found interesting.

SANTINIKETAN, March 28.—A party of 18 Japanese including one lady, interested in India's Art and Culture, paid a visit yesterday to Santiniketan.—United Press.

Asare Village Riot Echo In Sessions

Appeal Admitted; Accused Released On Bail

Twelve Kunbi villagers of Asare, convicted for rioting, housebreaking, mischief and hurt by the First Class Magistrate of Karjat, and sentenced to two months' R. I. were ordered to be forthwith released on bail in the District Court, Thana, on Monday noon when their appeal was admitted.

Mr. Joachim Alva, with Mrs. Violet Alva, Advocates, appeared for all twelve appellants, who it was alleged, along with the other villagers of Asare, declared a strike against one Mr. Shridhar Ramchandra Kaparekar who owns land and property at Asare. Kaparekar had made several complaints against the villagers and separate security proceedings has been lodged against ten leaders of the village by the Police there.

Mr. Bhave, the Sessions Judge, ordered all the 12 appellants to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 200 with surety for like amount, in every case. The Court also admitted the Appeal and remarked that the fears of the prosecution could be met by cancelling the bail if violence were committed.

The Appeal is posted for hearing to June 16.

HYDERABAD MUSLIMS' DEMAND

Cultural Integrity And Economic Safety

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 26.

Following the recent interview accorded by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari as the President of the Executive Council to .Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur, as representing the Majlis Ittihad-ul-Muslimeen, the Majlis has submitted the following memorial to the Hon'ble the President, setting out the Muslim demands vis-a-vis the impending reforms.

"The cultural and political importance and supremacy which the Muslims have enjoyed during the last six centuries of their history in the Deccan cannot be denied. The various services rendered by this community and the efforts made towards unification and integration of the different creeds and communities into a nation and the toleration and fraternisation shown by them is a landmark in the annals of our history, throughout this period of supremacy.

"Now that the State is on the path of progress the Muslims of the Deccan cordially welcome the measures of reforms so far adopted by the Government for the betterment of the people or which may be adopted in future in the shape of cut in salaries, minimising the establishment expenditure, schemes of economic uplift, judicious allotment of taxes, enforcement of income-tax and extension of the local self-Government bodies. They anxiously look forward for such additional reforms which may facilitate the economic, political and educational progress without affecting adversely mutual cordiality of the people."

It concludes, "As regards the extension of the Legislature and constitutional changes the Working Committee of the Sardar Majlis Ittihad-ul-Muslimeen has expressed its considered opinion in its resolution of 25th March stating that unfortunately the atmosphere created in the country does not allow the constitutional reforms to be accepted with an openhand. Therefore its request that the announcement of the constitutional reforms should be postponed."—A.P.

SURAT, March 29.—Valod Mahal of the Bardoli Taluka will go "dry" from April 1 next. In order to inaugurate Prohibition in the taluka Mrs. Hansa Mehta Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier of Bombay, is arriving here on April 1 and will thereafter proceed to Bardoli.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

home to the Government the implications of their measures as a friend, before it is too late. Under the circumstances, Sir, which Indian in this House will be bold enough to vote for the increase in the Cotton Duty which has the triple curse of having no benefit for the grower, of leading to unemployment and of crushing the Industry?

Viceroy's Action Will Create Bitterness

Shantidas Askuran Condemns Ill-Advised Certification Of Finance Bill

Speaking in the Council of State on the Budget the Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran condemned, in a striking speech, the imposition of the Cotton Duty and the charges in the Income Tax, which he said were calculated to bring about an economic crisis in the country.

It is most unfortunate, said Mr. Shantidas that His Excellency the Viceroy should have thought fit to certify the Finance Bill, in spite of the universal opposition to it from all quarters. We are not aware of the considerations which led to this decision. I feel sure that he has been wholly misguided in this step in as much as in certifying the Finance Bill, the opinions of all sections of the Indian Commercial Community have been ignored.

I submit, sir, that in ignoring the universal opposition to the Cotton Duty, the Viceroy has assumed grave responsibility. I wonder whether he has taken care to realise the strength of feeling that has arisen on this question. In making these remarks, I do appreciate the difficulties of the Viceroy regarding the Salt Duty and the other items which were changed by amendments in the Lower House. But it was expected that though certification was bound to come, the Viceroy would think twice before certifying the Cotton Duty which is a new measure, and which has raised such a storm of indignation and protest in the country.

I do expect that the Finance Member will explain to this House the reasons which convinced His Excellency to take this step. The East India Cotton Association, which is a cosmopolitan body consisting of members of Firms like Ralli's and Volkart's, have unanimously opposed this tax. Prominent members of the other House, including no less a person than Mr. James, whose expert knowledge of cotton cannot be questioned even by the Finance Member, have by their mature experience given the only advice that is possible in this case, namely to drop this duty. I ask on what advice is His Excellency proceeding? Or are we to infer that the orders from Whitehall have to be oyed?

His Ignorance

Sir, I have read and re-read the speeches of the Finance Member in support of his proposal in the other House. I have looked at his statements as dispassionately as possible, and tried to give the greatest weight to the observations made by him. I am sorry to find that he has failed to appreciate both the facts of the situation as well as the strength of feeling in this connection which he has succeeded in rousing.

He has made several statements which show his ignorance about the Cotton trade. It is a pity that such an important measure should have been based on the beliefs of the Finance Member, regarding the possible growth of high-staple cotton in the country. When we find the Finance Member indulging in such amazing statements as the one he made in the other house, namely, that the millowners in India prefer to buy foreign cotton even though local cotton of the same variety is available, one loses his patience at the foundation on which he has based his proposals.

I wonder why the Finance Member should have taken upon himself the business of deciding on behalf of the Indian Mill Industry the nature of the work that they should do on such untenable grounds as he seems to have done in the present instance.

The attitude of the Finance Member in this connection, as revealed in his reply to the debate on the first reading of the Finance Bill in the other House, is most deplorable. He has accused the Commercial Community of this country of the vilest designs and the most unscrupulous methods. Instead of refuting the criticism regarding the consequences of this duty, he indulged in statements to the effect that the Indian Commercial Community was responsible for stirring up racial hatred in this country for its own nefarious ends.

Blame For Racial Hatred

Sir, these are grave charges without any foundation, and do no credit to the Finance Member nor to the Government of India, and in my opinion should never have been made. I am a believer in mutual co-operation between England and India: my speeches in this House and elsewhere as well as my general attitude indicate the same. And there are many persons particularly among the commercial community who are of the same opinion. It is exactly because we hold this view, that I should like to proclaim with all the emphasis at my command that the blame for racial hatred and unscrupulous methods should be laid at the door of parties—other than the Indian Commercial community.

Sir, I ask what country imposes a 20 per cent. duty on the raw materials of its industry? Will the Finance Member tell me whether an import duty of this nature will be tolerated in England or in any other country? It is no use telling us that the cotton industry because it gets protection should depend merely on local cotton. The Tariff Board and the Government of India granted protection to the cotton industry on its own merits and I am aware that they will not allow it to continue for a day more, once they find that there is no need for it. It is one thing to apply the principles of discriminating protection while granting protection; it is another thing to say that because you have protection you must not import any part of your raw material.

Sir, I fail to understand why the Finance Member should be so anxious to stop the import of cotton in this country, and to decide for himself as to what should be the sphere in which the industry should function. I cannot but help feeling that for this decision and this attitude, he will be enshrined in the hearts of Lancashire mill-owners and they will be justified in raising a memorial in his honour.

Emulating Curzon

I wonder whether the Finance Member wants to imitate Lord Curzon. Lord Curzon left the legacy of the partition of Bengal. The political consequences of that ill-conceived measure are well-known. Sir James Grigg's policy may result in similar consequences in the economic field, if pursued regardless of the universal opinion in the country against the cotton duty.

Grave Responsibility

I have pointed out in brief the grave responsibility that the Viceroy has assumed in certifying the Finance Bill, the most objectionable feature of which is the increased duty on cotton—a duty which will do no good to the agriculturists and which against the unanimous opinion of the only competent body in the country qualified to speak on behalf of the Agriculturist, namely the East India Cotton Association. With the reduced capacity of the few people in this country who can pay Income-tax and with the heavy burdens imposed on the Cotton Industry by the Provincial Government in the form of higher wages and additional taxes, and above all with this new blow to the same industry in the form of the cotton duty, we shall not be surprised, if we are faced with a crisis in this industry before long.

The feeling in the country by the helplessness of the Government of India to safeguard the rights of Indians in Kenya and other parts has grown intensely. We are now realising more than ever that our place in the Empire is not that of equals, in spite of loud talks about the membership of the British Commonwealth and the League of Nations. In addition to this deplorable situation which has left a deep sore in the mind of every thinking Indian, we are now face to face with measures, which are likely to mean a deathblow to industry and economic progress in the country. Sir, I shall not be surprised if such irresponsible measures lead to a campaign of bitterness more intense and more organised than ever before against British goods. Sir, when the boycott of British goods was preached some years ago the Commercial Community in India on the whole remained aloof. I shall not be surprised if the Commercial community is now driven to join hands in any such movement as the last resort out of sheer desperation in a struggle to exist. Sir, I am not an agitator. I am a peace-loving businessman. I have to say these words however, in order to bring

(Continued in Col. 5)

DECLINE IN JAVA SUGAR PRICES

Local Stock Of Indian Sugar 700 Tons

Bombay, March 28.

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review, local market for ready Java sugar remained very quiet with a decline of about 1 to 1 1/2 annas per cwt. due to poor offtake and pressure of sales of invoices per ready steamers. As regards forward positions, however, very steady tone has prevailed in the market during the past week and prices show an all-round improvement of about 3/4 to 1 anna per cwt. The improvement in forward positions is due to Java Exporters quoting to sell at higher prices and some speculative buying interest on rumours current in the market that there will be a reduction in the Import Duty on sugar in the Government of India Bill which will be presented by the Finance Member in the Legislative Council on 31st instant. Business was however restricted except for sales to out Ports for near positions for which the buyers paid a premium of 1 to 1 1/2 annas over local rates. During the week, it was reported, some direct business was placed in Java by local Import Houses at Java Exporters' limits, presumably anticipating some improvement in local rates in the near future. Locally there was a fairly good turnover between dealers and outsiders and at the close, tone of the market was very steady.

INDIAN SUGAR

Business was mainly confined to ready only. Owing to Java Sugar being available at comparatively lower rates, there was no interest in forward deliveries. Cawnpore market was reported rather unsettled and after heavy advance in prices, it declined by about 6 to 8 annas on profit covering sales as the genuine buyers are not interested at present high rates except for ready. Locally there was small arrivals and stocks are now reduced to about 700 tons with hardly any prospects of fresh arrivals until the next crop in November December, 1939

FOREIGN MARKET.

On the New York Terminal market, there was an all-round decline of 1 1/2 points while on the London Terminal, there was an advance of 3/4d in May and August while December was down by 1/2d. Java market was reported firm. Exporters in Java were not interested in sales up to August and were offering to sell only from September on the basis of sh. 8/6d per cwt. Second holders in Java were however quoting to sell for near positions at 3 to 4d. higher and that too sparingly. Tendency was reported to be upwards.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

There was a good deal of interest shown in Java sugar by the local merchants both in Calcutta and Karachi as prices of Indian sugars were too high and there was scarcity of supplies. As regards Indian sugars, business was mainly confined to ready or near deliveries. There was sharp fluctuation in Calcutta market but on the whole, holders were firm as mills were not anxious to sell their holdings at lower rates as they do not consider present stocks sufficient even for Home markets. Tendency on the whole was upwards.

GENERAL.

Local market for ready Java sugar is likely to remain steady with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. Demand for ready is rather disappointing and it is likely that there may be small decline in ready if the demand does not improve as arrivals during the next few days are likely to be heavy. As regards future course of the market, the situation is at the moment uncertain and will depend on the movement of the foreign markets especially Java and political developments in Europe in the course of the next few days. There is however no pressure to sell and undertone is quite steady for further gradual advance in prices.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939

Tightening Grip On Drink And Drug Traffic

Bombay Government's Comprehensive Plan

Issue Of Permits Only To Persons Of Non-Asiatic Domicile

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

On the introduction of prohibition in the city and suburbs of Bombay, no licenses will be renewed for the retail sale of country liquor, foreign liquor, toddy, opium or hemp drugs.

More stringent conditions than at present will be imposed on (1) denatured spirit, (2) rectified spirit, (3) medicated wine licenses, and on licenses for the manufacture and sale of (1) essences, (2) perfumed spirits. It will be obligatory to take out licenses for possession and sale of any spirituous medicated articles and spirituous toilet preparations.

Greater restrictions than at present will have to be imposed on the use of spirits of any kind in industry or manufacture.

All licenses for supply of intoxicants at restaurants, hotels, etc. and the licenses now granted to clubs for supply of liquor to their members will be terminated.

Wholesale dealers in wines and spirits who now have "Trade and Import" licenses will be allowed to carry on their business so far as the supply of goods to customers outside the Total Prohibition Area is concerned under strict Excise control.

ARTICLES BANNED

When prohibition is in force it will be illegal for any person, not having the appropriate license or permit, to have in his possession any country liquor, foreign liquor (wines, spirits, beer, etc.), toddy, opium, ganja, bhang and charas, or, unless it has been dispensed by a licensed chemist on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner or registered Vaid or Hakim, medicine containing spirit, medicated wine, drakshasava or other asava containing alcohol, brandy for medicinal purposes.

While Government holds the view that the consumption of intoxicants, whether liquor or drugs, is alien to Indian culture, they recognise that such consumption is not condemned by Western civilisation.

PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS

Therefore permits for the personal consumption of foreign liquor will be given to foreigners, temporarily resident in or touring in India. Government consider, however, that those Europeans, who have made India their permanent home, should be willing to comply with Indian sentiment in this matter

THEREFORE, THE ISSUE OF PERMITS WILL BE MADE ONLY TO 'PERSONS OF NON-ASIATIC DOMICILE.'

WHAT IS DOMICILE

Instructions regarding what constitutes domicile will shortly issue, but speaking generally, a person born of parents domiciled outside Asia, who was educated outside Asia and who intends to reside permanently outside Asia after he leaves India, may be said to have a non-Asiatic domicile.

This will exclude Europeans, domiciled in India and residents of other Asiatic countries.

Application for permits will be made to the Collector of Bombay on forms which will be obtainable from any Excise Office after a date to be notified later. Applicants will have to make a declaration of domicile and, if required, to produce evidence to prove that the domicile is non-Asiatic.

Government will reserve the right to refuse the grant of a permit to any person, if they think fit, and to cancel any permit issued.

Fuller instructions about the quantity allowed, method of purchase, etc., will be issued later.

TERMS OF PERMIT

Any breach of the conditions of the permit will render it liable to cancellation, whereafter the person concerned will not be entitled to possess, purchase or consume alcoholic liquor.

Government understands that in some religions the use of wine is considered necessary in certain religious ceremonies. Government has no desire to interfere with any religious observances and will be prepared to consider all such cases and to issue permits or authority for such use under proper safeguards through a constituted authority of such religion or community.

BRANDY FOR EMERGENCY

Government understands that a number of persons normally keep a small quantity of brandy or other alcoholic beverage in the house for use in case of illness and that apprehension has been expressed that under Total Prohibition this will not be permitted It may be stated that on obtaining a Registered Medical Practitioner's, Registered Vaid's or Hakim's prescription it will be possible to obtain from a licensed chemist 4 ozs. of brandy and to keep this quantity in the house against emergency.

To prevent the diversion of alcoholic consumption from wines, spirits, toddy etc. to medicinal or quasi-medical spirituous beverages, physicians, chemists and other licensees will not be allowed to supply certain medicines of either Western or Eastern medical systems containing spirit, or medicated wines Drakshasavas or brandy for medicinal purposes, unless the patient has produced a prescription from a registered Medical Practitioner or registered Vaida or Hakim. Such prescription will be filed by the supplier and will be checked by the Excise Department. Steps will be taken to prevent misuse of this privilege

INSPECTION OF CHEMISTS' ACCOUNTS

All chemists who wish to dispense prescriptions containing spirit, or to sell medicated wines or brandy, etc., for medical use, will under the terms of their license have to keep detailed accounts the form of which will be notified later, which will be open to inspection by the Excise Department.

Similarly, all physicians who may wish to dispense any of these articles to their patients will have to keep accounts.

The arrangements for the Messes and Canteens of the Defence Forces are under separate consideration

STOCKS FOR UPCOUNTRY

Such Trade and Import liquor licensees as may wish to continue to supply their upcountry customers outside the Total Prohibition Area will be permitted to have godowns where their stocks will be kept under Excise Bond on payment of the cost of the excise staff required to supervise the godown.

EXTRA STUFF

Any person who may find on the introduction of prohibition that he is likely to have in his possession liquor, drugs, etc., for which he will have no permit or license, or in quantities greater than his permit or license may allow, will be allowed to deposit them in a Government warehouse and to withdraw therefrom according to the terms of his permit or license thereafter, or to remove them to non-prohibition areas.

PERMITS TO ADDICTS

Government recognises that persons habituated to the use of opium and hemp drugs in many cases are not able voluntarily to relinquish such use. Therefore provision will be made for issue to such persons as may produce a medical certificate stating the need for the drug, of 'addicts' permits'. Such a permit will enable the addict to purchase a limited quantity of the drug from a Government Opium and Hemp Drugs Depot. Government hopes to arrange for local Medical Boards in the various wards of the City which will issue the medical certificates entitling the addict to obtain a drug permit.

At the Government Opium and Hemp Drugs Depots the drugs will be sold in sealed packets of specified weights at fixed prices which will be notified later.

CHARAS

The sale and possession of charas will be entirely prohibited, as in the opinion of Government, it is a drug so deleterious in effect that its use must be entirely discouraged. Government proposes to make arrangements that any charas addicts convicted in connection with possession, smuggling, etc., of the drug, should undergo a course of curative treatment while in jail. Curative treatment for all addicts will also be arranged for in Government hospitals.

Poster displayed on Wode house Bridge by the Anti-Nazi League. They have been put up in many places in the city.

Govt. Congratulated For Launching Prohibition Scheme

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Prohibition League a public meeting was held on Sunday last with Mr. B. L. Sarang in the chair.

Mr. A. Row the secretary of the League dwelt on the general evil effects of drink on the health of the addicts, especially the poor workers and their families who had to starve. He then congratulated the Bombay Government on its bold lead.

Mr. H. V. Chaudhary speaking next hoped that prohibition would be a success in India.

POONA, March 27.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika", Calcutta will preside over the second All-India Printers Conference which will be held in Poona on April 8 and 9.—A. P.

City Corporation Agenda

Protest Against Establishment Of Quarantine For Yellow Fever In Kolaba Dist.

Electrification Of All Buildings In City

The first meeting of the Municipal Corporation under the new constitution of Rs. 5 franchise will be held on Monday next when a number of interesting propositions will be moved by the new councillors.

Mr. R. S. Nimbker and Mr. S. S. Mirajkar have tabled a large number of resolutions affecting the welfare of the municipal and other workmen.

Dr. B. H. Rajadhyaksha, another new councillor, will move a resolution to stop the practice of hawking exposed materials.

Mr. R. S. Nimbker will move "That the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that licensed hawking at Chaupatty and at other reserved areas should be allowed upto 10-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

"That in view of the hardships being undergone by authorised hawkers at Chaupatty, the Corporation are of opinion that their licence fees be reduced to Rs. 3 as before and the Commissioner be informed accordingly."

He also wants the Municipal Commissioner to find out ways and means to stop the 'Pali System' adopted for the rainy season in the case of Steam Roller Drivers and Firemen and to restore them to their former grade.

Dr. B. H. Rajadhyaksha directs the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the most unhygienic and objectionable practice existing in many of the Restaurants, Eating Houses, Milk shops, sweetmeat shops, etc., of keeping their articles for sale in open trays and vessels thus exposing the articles to dust and flies and also of the hawkers, etc., who sit near many of the schools, selling things in open trays and to report through the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee as to the measures which he proposes to adopt to stop this practice prevailing in the City which is exceedingly harmful to the health of the people and especially the school children who are easily tempted to eat such articles which are likely to be contaminated and infected.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar wants the Municipal Commissioner to issue notices to the property owners and landlords specially in the North of the City, calling upon them to carry out the following requirements with respect to their chawls or buildings:—

(a) Electrification of the chawls and buildings and the whole night lighting to be provided in the staircases of Chawls and buildings

(b) Immediate repairs of the latrines must be undertaken in their chawls and buildings;

(c) Arrangements must be made by the landlords to have their chawls and buildings properly cleaned at least twice a day;

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar will move that in view of the fact that the Government of India are thinking of establishing a quarantine Station for Yellow Fever across the Bombay Harbour in the Kolaba District as appears from a letter contributed to the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25th February 1939 by Dr. V. K. Dongre, member of the Local Board, Kolaba District, and in view of the report of Dr. R. K. Mhatre, who was entrusted with the work of survey of Aedes Mosquitoes in connection with the steps to be taken for preventing the spread of the disease in this country; to the effect that the Bombay Harbour is full of such mosquitoes and would, if infected, spread the disease, the Corporation view with great concern the proposal of the Government of India for establishing a quarantine station for such a highly dangerous and infectious disease as yellow Fever at such a short distance from Bombay City and are of the firm opinion that such an action by the Government of India will be a menace to the safety of the City.

Mr. M. V. Donde wants that the Literacy Campaign Committee should be given all facilities in their laudable endeavours of removing illiteracy from the city

HINDU SABHA AGAINST ALL DISCRIMINATION

Concluding Speeches At Patna Conference

MONGHYR, March 28.

A plea for strenuous efforts by every individual Hindu for strengthening the Hindu Sabha which alone according to him, had the strength, programme and determination to save the nation from the doom, was made by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, concluding the proceedings of the eighth session of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Mahasabha late last night.

"If half the energy, time and money and affection fruitlessly spent in wooing the Mussalmans to unity was utilised with regard to the so-called untouchables, the Hindus would have been a strong united nation by to-day and India would have been free" declared Mr. Sibnandan Praswan, Scheduled Caste seconding a resolution regarding Harijans.

Another resolution moved from the Chair and passed unanimously 'inter alia' stated that under their "own" Government, the Hindu Mahasabha would not countenance any discrimination between an Indian and Indian in respect of any service under the Government or any trade or calling.

Mr. Padmaraj Jain, Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha criticised the "autocracy—even hypocrisy—rampant in the higher circles of the Congress in the name of democracy". As an instance he pointed out how the democratic election of the Congress President was sought to be nullified.—A. P.

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY WALK OUT

Sequel To Assault On Kisan Leader By Police Officers

LAHORE, March 29.

The entire Congress Party, numbering about 30, withdrew from the Punjab Assembly shortly after the ruling by the speaker disallowing the privilege motion of Diwan Chamanlal to discuss yesterday's alleged assault on Mian Iftikharuddin by certain police officers.

They drove straight to the scene of the Kisan Satyagraha and after a talk with the leaders of the movement, marched at the head of the Kisans emerging from Sahalmi Gate. The police put a cordon round the whole gathering.

The D. S. P. and other officials quickly arrived on the scene and informed the Assembly Members that they could proceed and go wherever they liked. The members offered themselves for arrest but the police officers pointed out that the prohibitory order in force applied only to the Kisans. The members thereupon returned to the Assembly.—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAN

THE VICTORIA PUTS TO SEA...
HERE ARE MY CREDENTIALS, INSPECTOR! THIS IS MY COMMISSION FROM LORD DALFOUR... YOU DID RECEIVE A COMMUNICATION FROM LORD DALFOUR— DID YOU NOT?
YES! HE HAS PLACED DETAILS OF DIAMOND THEFT BEFORE ME!
AH! GOOD! THIS GRISSAC IS OUR MAN— A CLEVER FELLOW— CLEVER AND DARING! HE'S WHAT YOU MIGHT CALL A GENTLEMAN THIEF!
AS A MATTER OF FACT WE'RE NOT EVEN SURE GRISSAC IS A GENTLEMAN —NO ONE HAS EVER REALLY SEEN HIM! WHO KNOWS? HE MAY EVEN BE A WOMAN!
IT CAN'T BE! IT JUST CAN'T BE! CHARLIE CHAN SO FAR FROM HONOLULU! AND LEE! MY HOW YOU'VE 'GROWN!
MRS. HARRINGTON! IT IS MOST PLEASANT SURPRISE TO SEE YOU!
12-20.

AULD LANG SYNE

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